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Japan Moves To End Power Of Militarists

Members of Diet Speak Out on Feb. 26 Incident and Army Budget

No Dictatorship Yet

Enough Free Speech Left to Protest the Lack of It, Observer Says

A dispatch from Tokyo, July 1, told that the extreme penalty would be imposed on Lieut. Col. Saburo Aizawa for the assassination of his superior officer. This seemed to indicate that the Japanese Government is determined to stamp out terrorist methods employed by alleged patriots. The following article tells of increasing effort in Japan to break the power of militarists.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A good deal of steam has been blown off during the May session of the Diet, which was elected immediately before the Feb. 26 outbreak. Despite the fact that Tokyo was still technically under martial law the Cabinet Ministers were sharply heckled and speaking on such delicate points as the circumstances attending the revolt, the previous toleration of right wing extremist propaganda and the interference of the army in politics was unexpectedly frank and vigorous.

Special attention and widespread favorable comment have been aroused by the fiery address delivered by Takao Saito, a member of the Minseito Party, which received the largest number of votes at the February election. After criticizing the leniency with which the conspirators of May 15, 1932, were treated and the army's policy of hushing up other minor plots as contributing causes of the Feb. 26 explosion, Mr. Saito declared:

"If radical Leftist thought is harmful to the nation, so is extreme Rightist thought."

Admonition to Army

He followed this up with a forthright denunciation of "the futile and meaningless coup of Feb. 26," and ended with this clear admonition to the army:

"It was the people's desire that the military authorities, who were burdened with heavy responsibility in connection with the incident, should display considerable prudence in the formation of the Cabinet after the incident. However, the military leaders said political party men should not enter such and such ministries and rejected certain persons on the ground that they held ideas incompatible with those of the army. It is the great principle of constitutional politics to conduct political life on the basis of the general will of the people, expressed with the utmost justice and fair play through the ballot. I regret exceedingly that there are indications that the general will of the people is being trampled on by a section of the people.

"Yet the people and the political parties remain silent. But how long will this condition last? Man is a creature of impulse. There is a limit to the people's capacity for patience. I sincerely hope that a time will not come when the people's patience will be exhausted."

The conclusion of the speech was greeted with loud applause; and one of the leading Tokyo newspapers, Nichi Nichi, referred to it as "a magnificent speech, which broke the silence of the nation and the parties."

Army Demands Scored

War Minister Terauchi, against whom some of the sharp points of Mr. Saito's address seemed to be directed, tried to take the edge off this indictment of the army by declaring himself "in hearty agreement with the sincere and proper views expressed by Mr. Saito."

Still more combative was the maiden speech of Hisashi Aso, one of the 18 members of the Social Mass Party, a moderate Socialist group, elected to the Diet. He reproached the army with aiming only at increased appropriations and not at any improvement in the living standards of the people when it issued a pamphlet on national defense which emphasized the need for "stabilization of the people's livelihood."

"Looking at the army budget after this I found that it only swelled out and that there was no indication that the people's welfare was taken into consideration," continued Mr. Aso. "Will the fighting services have any reply if it is charged that the pamphlet was issued merely in order to obtain the budget?"

At this challenge War Minister Terauchi turned red in the face, while Navy Minister Nagano thrust his hands in his pockets and glared at the speaker. Mr. Aso went on to explain the participation of the young officers in politics in terms that provoked cries of "That's rebellion" and "Stop this demagogy" from the more conservative members. The leading Japanese news

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Democracies Face Twofold Threat

Lessening Human Rights Weakens Moral Tie With Politics

Hits Basic Ideals

America's Stake In Peace
Second of Three Articles
The Moral Issue in America's Attitude Toward Peace

By W. Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The relation between morals and politics has always been recognized by philosophers. Without the light of Christian values it would have been totally impossible for liberalism to have spread and permeated the western world with the great concept of human rights.

Today the whole notion of social security rests upon moral views of the individual's place in society. Modern liberalism no longer stresses only the negative sides of liberty. But the important heritage of liberalism must not be lost by destroying the concept of individual responsibility—the basic ideal of Christianity.

Making State a Beehive

The dictatorships of the world are all agreed in their attack on that ideal. They treat the state as organic, or "totalitarian," conditioning its members to believe and function with the discipline of the beehive. Whether it be called "the leader principles" or "Fascist discipline" or "the dictatorship of the proletariat"—the result is the same.

The proof is the unending war that these totalitarian states wage on freedom of education and real freedom of religion. Their citizens must be fed only the prepared poison of propaganda, taught to unite in a common hatred, prepared for a destiny that is a perpetual war.

This is a challenge that no constitutional order can escape. For constitutional morality depends upon protection of individual and group freedom, and upon permitting freedom of loyalty as of belief. It is manifestly only possible to achieve this toleration of differences where there is a deep underlying community, based on a national culture that is inclusive enough not to have to make war upon groups within itself or upon other nations.

Fundamentally, it depends upon respect for the rights of others, upon the idea of contracts freely and willingly observed, and upon loyalty to the constitutional order that preserves a "live-and-let-live" society.

Face an Enemy Within

Unless that society can assure social justice, it will generate hatreds which destroy its fundamental unity. So that constitutional democracies face an enemy within as dangerous as the aggressive designs of enemies without.

Let us examine first our own hearts as Americans. It would be easy to exaggerate the real seriousness of that unrestrained language which one hears in the years of close Presidential elections. Partisanship, though bitter, rarely is as bitter as it sounds. The probable standard bearers of each major party seem to be men with a sense of the need of political restraint.

Must Guard Speech

But some of their backers are not. The tone of positive hatred and fear which is often heard in the mouths of violent partisans

Attack on Constitutional Order Destroys Unity and Social Justice

Bores From Within

does not and ought not to represent the feeling of Americans.

There is little chance of either unrestrained demagogy or ruthless plutocracy running this country, as long as we retain our balance and sense of humor as a nation. Active political struggle is essential in a healthy democracy. But class hatred—from whichever side it is encouraged—undermines our constitutional morality.

If, therefore, we are to escape the internal dangers of Fascist infection we must maintain our true and not our false American traditions.

Need Middle Course

We cannot afford a government as corrupt, as socially apathetic, and as inefficient in the face of pressure-groups, crime and racketeering as ours became for a decade after the war.

Nor can we allow it to be Tammanyized in a struggle to retain political power, even in the name of social reform. These things come home to individuals: they involve personal standards of honesty and business integrity and an insistence upon enforcing these in politics.

They also imply reconsideration of the means of linking public responsibility to private ownership, particularly under the complicated financial manipulations of modern industrial control.

They may involve recasting some of the more cumbrous and ineffectual machinery of Demo-

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Alberta's Scrip Pushed Despite Stiff Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., July 1—Alberta's financial adviser, R. J. Magor of Montreal, who at the request of Premier William Aberhart came to this province for 15 weeks to assist in putting the affairs of Alberta on a sound financial basis, will not return here to continue his work, according to an announcement of Mr. Aberhart.

Mr. Magor has returned to Montreal but was expected to return to Alberta in June. He had strongly urged that the Social Credit Government should accept the proposal of the Federal Government for the refunding of Alberta's total bonded indebtedness through the Federal Loan Council plan. This advice was rejected by Premier Aberhart who, in place of refunding with a federal guarantee, decided to institute a compulsory refunding of the $160,-

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Army Plans Huge Air Base At Strategic Alaska Point; Private Line Cuts Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Against the background of Japan's formal refusal to participate in the new naval limitation treaty, American military preparations moved forward on two significant fronts today.

The army ordered a commission of three officers to Alaska to seek a good location for a huge air base which defense plans contemplate establishing in that area as a key point in the first line of Pacific coast defense. The defense line runs from Alaska as a northern pivot, through the Hawaiian Islands and back to the Panama Canal.

Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, conferred with President Roosevelt on naval construction matters, purportedly outlining to the President his desire for early commencement of work on the two replacement battleships authorized by the last Congress contingent on previous action by other naval treaty powers.

The navy believss that Britain has already fulfilled this condition of the law and that they are free now to go ahead, although the keels may not be laid until after Jan. 1 when the existing battleship building holiday expires.

The question of the size of the guns to be placed on the new battleships is causing some delay in completion of plans. Admiral Standley himself strongly favors the 16-inch maximum, but the navy is supposedly inhibited from making a final decision under terms of the new treaty which gives Japan until April 1 to participate in a general agreement among the naval powers to limit the size of big guns.

Japan's Refusal Reported

It is rumored that Japan has already signified to Britain her refusal to participate in this gun limitation as well as in the general terms of the new naval treaty, but the United States has not yet been informed of the text of the communication made to London last week. The delay has disturbed the naval high command, which is anxious to complete plans for the battleships in order to be ready to push promptly ahead with construction the moment treaty requirements permit.

The Alaskan air base survey ordered by the War Department is in pursuance of the provisions of the Wilcox bill authorizing establishment of a series of air bases surrounding the United States at unspecified points. No money has yet

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, July 2

Britain—Conservatives Say 'No Alliances'

Conservative members of the British Parliament urged avoidance of governmental declarations pointing toward alliances with France and Russia.

More than 50 members of the House of Commons signed a motion requesting that no military or other commitments be made which might be construed as leading to future accords.

They expressed a desire for closer relations between Great Britain, France and Germany, according to the Associated Press today, in conformity with the views recently expressed by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

The Express, isolationist newspaper, summed up the policy problem in a terse editorial warning: "A pact with France means a pledge to police all of Europe."

Negus—League's Answer Is 'No'

"We feel very sorry for you, but there's nothing further we want to do."

This was the answer Haile Selasise would have heard in substance yesterday to the question which he asked the League on Tuesday—"What answer shall I take back to my people, whom you promised to defend?" Had he been there in person, it would have come to him in many languages and varying tones.

The lifting of sanctions against Italy is considered a foregone conclusion. Speakers throughout the day avoided specific commitments and dwelt at great length on generalities.

Léon Blum for France and Anthony Eden for Britain both conceded the failure of sanctions to accomplish the purpose intended and led the movement toward their end.

Argentina still holds out for a declaration of principle.

The Little Entente is adamant for retaining Article XVI of the Covenant and applying it more vigorously next time.

South Africa in stirring appeal pointed out, "Fifty nations, led by the most powerful in the world, are about to declare their powerlessness to protect the weakest in their midst from destruction."

French Riviera—Government to Aid Hotels

French hotels, nearly half of which are bankrupt, according to officials, drew a government promise for "consideration" of their problems today.

Roger Salengro, Minister of the Interior, made the offer of aid, says the Associated Press, after 450 Riviera hostelries, which closed their doors early this week following demands of higher wages and shorter hours by employees, reopened.

The Riviera workers agreed to arbitrate their dispute in conferences presided over by officials.

In the political sector, Radical Socialists declared opposition to any attempt to form a revolutionary Communist government in France. The party will never "tolerate the erection by force of a regime which France

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Hindenburg Breaks Her Own Record In Transatlantic Hop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—Sped by favorable winds the German zeppelin, Hindenburg, passed over New York City at 2:25 a. m. today and arrived at the United States naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., at 3:34 o'clock, thereby setting a new record for scheduled air travel westward across the Atlantic Ocean, according to an announcement by American representatives of the airship company here today.

The elapsed time between her departure from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Ger., and arrival at Lakehurst was reported to be 51 hours and 17 minutes. This was eight hours and 33 minutes faster than the Hindenburg's previous record trip, made in 59 hours and 50 minutes, which ended June 22 at Lakehurst.

Leaving Frankfort at 12:29 a. m. (New York daylight saving time), on Tuesday, the Hindenburg followed a new route that took her over Canada and allowed her to make an entrance to New York City by way of the Hudson River. It was the airship's fourth voyage to the United States.

She was observed passing over Montreal and Quebec, and residents of Albany sighted her at 12:42 o'clock last night as she passed down the Hudson.

The route through Canada enabled the airship to take advantage of a north-to-northeast wind in speeding southward from Labrador. The benefit of this breeze was reflected in the speed record. There were 21 passengers aboard.

DeValera Asks League to Call Peace Parley

Fear of Impending War Held Spurring Powers to Take Action

Shun Negus' Plea

GENEVA, July 2 (AP)—Immediate convocation of a conference of the great powers to prevent a European war was proposed to the League of Nations Assembly late today by Eamon De Valera, president of the executive council of the Irish Free State.

The suggestion surprised many delegates, but it dovetailed into what appeared to be determined plans to make a durable deal with non-League Germany.

Mr. De Valera said that if the powers meet now in a peace conference, "which would have to be held after Europe once more was drenched in blood, the terrible menace which threatens us all today can be warded off."

War Menace Gets Action

Mr. De Valera's speech was taken as another indication that the war menace, already stressed by Premier Léon Blum of France and others, was galvanizing the statesmen into action.

It was reported that France was desirous of getting Germany into a new Locarno conference late in July even if Germany fails to reply to the British Locarno questionnaire.

Special efforts also will be made, it was understood, to get Italy into the parley.

Mr. De Valera, demanding a concentration of peace efforts in Europe, warned that if the great nations fail in their duty, the smaller states will not become the tools of the large, and will resist every attempt to "force them into war against their will."

Want United States

The Netherlands' Foreign Minister, Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff made an open bid just before Mr. de Valera spoke today for adherence to the United States and other Geneva absentees.

He advocated the elimination of all sanctions from the League's peace machinery and suggested transformation of the Covenant into an agreement with a purely consultative type.

His proposal, which created a stir in the Assembly Chamber, supplemented the idea that the only League sanction which should be maintained was that of automatically expelling any aggressor state.

Bruce Demands Action

The League of Nations has created a false sense of security which must be remedied or the international body "will inevitably be destroyed," Stanley M. Bruce of Australia told the Assembly today.

"The hope of millions of men and women has been extinguished," the

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Arouses League

Keystone

Eamon de Valera
President of the Executive Council, Irish Free State, Who Asks Geneva to Convoke New Peace Conference

Radicals Support Blum with Vote Despite Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 2—Despite improvement in France's financial position and in the strike situation, the Popular Front Cabinet is not without its political storm clouds.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Radical Socialist Party yesterday there were clear indications that many Radical Deputies—who constitute an essential part of Premier Léon Blum's parliamentary majority—are dissatisfied with recent developments, particularly with what they term the domination of the Government by the Communists.

A resolution was finally adopted, expressing confidence in the Government.

Rightists walked out of the Chamber of Deputies today owing to a Leftist demonstration when Jean Chiappe, formerly Paris police commissioner, presented himself as deputy from Corsica. Subsequently the Chamber voided M. Chiappe's election.

The Cabinet's position has undoubtedly been strengthened on the financial plane, where the Minister of Finance, Vincent Auriol, has been able to announce that not only has all flight from the franc ceased but that several hundred million francs worth of gold has been returned to the Bank of France.

Further, a marked improvement in the strike situation was also recorded today when hotels on the Riviera, which have been closed for nearly a week, were reopened.

Work is also being resumed in the iron and steel plants in northeastern France near the German border.

Palestine Tightens Its Laws To Stop Arabs' Guerrilla War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—New defense regulations have been enacted by the Palestine Government to deal with lawlessness, guerrilla tactics and the boldness of armed Arab bands and individuals who have been sniping at police and troops, interfering with communications, throwing bombs at trains and police posts, and committing country-wide acts of vandalism against Jewish property.

Under the new enactment, civil courts are empowered to inflict the death penalty or life imprisonment on persons convicted of firing at members of the naval, air or military forces and the police. Similar penalty may be imposed for throwing bombs or other explosives and for interference with public utilities.

Collective Fines

Another emergency regulation gives district commissioners the power to impose collective fines on towns or villages if the authorities have reason to believe the inhabitants have committed an offense involving loss or damage to property in their vicinity. The collective fines may also be imposed if the inhabitants have failed to assist in discovering the offenders, helped them to escape or suppressed material evidence against them.

The district commissioners are also given the right to appropriate, on behalf of the Government, any building from which a firearm has been discharged or a bomb thrown. They may also appropriate any building in an area where the inhabitants have committed or abetted any offense involving violence or intimidation, even though the actual offenders are unknown. Such buildings may be demolished or disposed of at the discretion of the Government without any compensation to the owners.

Emergency Measures

Other emergency measures adopted previous to these have given the district authorities powers, so far unused, to enable them to bring the shopkeepers' strike to an end. The press has been placed under censorship and telephone calls abroad restricted, principally to prevent the evasion of the cable censorship by foreign correspondents who have been telephoning their messages to Egypt and Syria for transmission from there.

The Government has also announced a reward of £500 for information leading to the arrest of any of those persons guilty of 30 unsolved murders perpetrated between April 19 and June 17. The list published contains the names of 24 Jews, one British constable, one Palestinian constable, three Arabs and one Austrian Christian.

Casualty List

Official figures of casualties in the present disorders were given by William Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in the House of Commons on June 19. Up to that time, covering a period of about two months, there had been reported, among Moslems, 42 killed, 105 seriously injured; among Christians four killed, 24 seriously injured; among Jews, 28 killed; 65 seriously injured. In all except three instances, the Arabs were killed by

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Public Officials Study Hard To Improve Their Standing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 2—American public officials are going to school. Some 44,000 of them—policemen, assessors, firemen, recreation officials, water superintendents, building inspectors and many others, have trained themselves while in service during the last five years by attending short courses, reports the American Municipal Association here.

Now Congress has given an additional push to the movement, which serves to supplement the civil service campaign by raising professional standards of people already in governmental employ. It has passed an act, effective July, 1936, providing appropriations for educational funds to be matched by the states and permitting the use of $4,000,000 for trade and industrial education, including public service occupations.

This promises to integrate the work now being done, said Arnold Miles, assistant director of the American Municipal Association. For it not only means more money for schools to train officials, but it brings to the existing schools the expert supervision of the United States Office of Education and state boards of vocational education, he observed.

Schools for municipal employees have sprung up in response to a demand from local officials. Fifteen state leagues of municipalities, composed of employees of local governments, have sponsored short courses, following the lead of the New York State Conference of mayors and other municipal officials, which is credited with setting the pace.

Leading states in the movement are New York, Virginia, Michigan Minnesota, Kansas, and Colorado.

New York leads in numbers of students, with a total of 28,004 officials trained in the five-year period.

Expenses of the schools are usually paid either by the state leagues or by special grants. Some leagues, however, unable to finance the schools on their budgets, charge tuition fees amounting in some cases to as much as $25. The state of New York has passed legislation enabling training schools in that state to qualify for federal money.

The New York school, founded in 1928 and therefore the oldest of its kind, gets out a catalogue which looks like that of a full-fledged university. The faculty includes specialists from governmental units outside as well as within the State, from privately sponsored governmental associations and from industry and business.

The appearance of new schools in other states this summer is taken as the best testimony to their value.

U. S. Deficit Marks Roosevelt Failure To Balance Budget

Morgenthau Shows Nation $4,763,841,642 in Red for Year

Revenue Gain Held Sign of Recovery

Loans Financed Spending of New Deal Bureaus, Figures Reveal

Credit of Government Is Linked to Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—The balance sheet for the busiest peacetime year of the nation's greatest business—the Government—was read to its "stockholders" last night by Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury.

It showed a record public debt of $33,778,543,493 at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, and a deficit of $4,763,841,642.

Nationwide Radiocast

"The stockholders of a business enterprise are interested in having at the close of each business year an accounting made to them by the financial officers of the company," the Secretary of the Treasury told his nationwide radio audience. "The Government of the United States is your business. You are its stockholders. Tonight I am going to report to you on the finances of the Government for the year just ended and give you the results."

He told the millions of stockholders of this gigantic firm that they might derive real encouragement and satisfaction from the fact that: "National income is rising; federal revenue is increasing; federal expenditures are on the decline, and the nation's business is continuing to show steady improvement."

Salient Items of Year

Among the salient items on the treasury ledger were:

1 Total receipts amounting to $4,115,956,615, or approximately $316,000,000 more than came in during the previous fiscal year.

2 A 30 per cent increase over 1935 in the amount collected from individual and corporation income taxes.

3 An increase of 20 per cent in miscellaneous taxes.

4 A 12 per cent rise in customs receipts.

5 Total expenditures amounting to $8,879,798,257.

Billions for Relief

6. An expenditure of approximately $3,300,000,000 for recovery and relief.

7. Approximately $3,500,000,000 spent for the ordinary running expenses of the Government.

8. Payment of $1,700,000,000 in bonuses to veterans.

Preparation for future wars and burdens which past wars have fastened on the exchequer continue to take a large chunk of the taxpayers' money. In addition to the bonus obligation, another $750,000,000 went for national defense and nearly $600,000,000 for annual continuing payments to veterans.

For the extraordinary burden of relief, the Government spent $800,000,000 on large permanent public works, another $500,000,000 on direct relief, about $1,500,000,000 on Works Progress projects and nearly $500,000,000 for CCC camps.

Interest Rate Cut

As an outstanding development in connection with government financing in the last three years, Secretary Morgenthau called attention to a reduction in the average interest rate of nearly one fourth. He estimated the reduction had meant an annual saving to the Treasury of more than $260,000,000 and added that many private corporations had followed the Treasury's example with considerable saving to them.

Two "unforeseen and extraordinary events" kept the Government from living within the estimates prepared

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Loans Financed Spending of New Deal Bureaus, Figures Reveal

Credit of Government Is Linked to Business

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

What concerns the American people most about the fiscal situation as disclosed in the Federal Government's reports for the past fiscal year, ended last Tuesday night, is the gap between the Administration's promises and the Government's performances.

The lapse of the pledge to balance the budget contained in the 1932 Democratic platform appears forgotten. Only recently has it been revived for political purposes. In 1933 it was realized that exceptional circumstances demanded the kind of exceptional measures that could not be accomplished by making outgo dependent upon income. President Roosevelt, therefore, threw the Democratic platform out of the window on Jan. 4, 1934. In his message to Congress he outlined the boldest and most breath-taking plan of deficit financing ever to be announced by a responsible statesman. No head of a government embarking upon such a policy could have had more overwhelming backing than Mr. Roosevelt obtained.

Balance Is Pledged

But the people who endorsed the plan endorsed also this conclusion in the President's budget statement:

"We should plan to have a definitely balanced budget for the third year of recovery, and from that time on seek a continuing reduction of the national debt."

This third year of recovery came to an end on Tuesday. But the Treasury closed its books $4,763,841,642 in the red—inclusive of bonus prepayments of $1,766,000,000, inclusive also of statutory debt repayments. This is the sixth successive deficit. And, far from any retirement of the public debt being in sight, the era of deficits is already estimated to include the seventh year.

A budget is a statement of income and outgo. In everyday life most individuals necessarily must square their outgo with their income because they have no credit standing with their fellows to raise the difference. Any protracted period of living on borrowed money by those who possess credit will force them into bankruptcy. A corporation is in a more fortunate position than an individual in that it has readier access to credit in time of stress. In the depression, many corporations, indeed, subsisted upon borrowing after income had fallen below outgo and reserves had been exhausted. But they could not live on credit indefinitely. Some went into bankruptcy when they felt that there was no chance of retrieving their income. To others the decision was made for them by the credit-providing banks on which they had been leaning.

Enjoys Ample Credit

Highest in the scale of entities is the sum total of all the American people, the Federal Government. Naturally it has a better credit standing than any of its component parts. And, if it had not such a standing, it has the power to meet the difference between its income and outgo either by controlling the borrowing market or by printing money.

During the last six years the Federal Government has financed its deficits by

1. Borrowing on its credit standing.
2. Borrowing in a controlled loan market.

There has been no printing of money. Nor is there likely to be any money printing in the seventh year.

The record of deficit financing is told in billions. It began in the Hoover Administration. The problem then was universal—loss of income as a result of depression. When the Treasury closed its books on June 30, 1931, there was a deficit of $902,000,000. Mr. Hoover, a budget balancer, strove to persuade Congress to increase income by fresh taxation. Instead, the legislators increased expenditures. The result, coupled with the continuing fall in revenue, was that the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1932 with the Treasury again in the red, this time to the tune of $3,148,000,000.

Deficits Mount

Month by month deficits continued to mount. It was election year. Against the deficit Mr. Roosevelt inveighed in his role of candidate for the Presidency against Mr. Hoover. He pledged himself to "a complete and honest balance of the federal budget and reduction of expenditures as the greatest possible present contribution to recovery." Government outgo was to be lowered by "no less than 25 per cent." Fresh revenues were to be raised from taxation "levied on the principle of ability to pay."

These brave words, however, were not realized in action. Mr. Roosevelt took office at the nadir of the depression. Tax strikes marked the winter of 1932-33. To have added to existing taxes would have invited more such strikes. A great French Minister of Finance was once asked by his King: "What is the problem of taxation?" "Sire," was the reply. "the problem of taxation is how to

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Germany Prepares Displays For Leisure Time Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Four years ago an international gathering in Los Angeles discussed the question of how leisure time might be most advantageously and beneficially employed, and what form recreation should take in order that workers could obtain the greatest pleasure and profit from it.

These subjects were debated there for the first time by public men who were striving in many countries to enhance the welfare of the working classes, but much thought had previously been given to them by a group of public-spirited persons in Chicago.

The congress at Los Angeles was very successful. Before they separated the delegates decided that the next International Recreation Congress should be held in Germany during the week before the Olympic Games, and suggested that in the meantime material should be collected in each country calculated to further the movement. The hope also was expressed that at the 1936 congress the measures taken in each country to ensure the most serviceable employment of leisure time might be explained, so that each country could gain from the experience of all the others.

National Socialist Display

The second World Congress for Leisure Time and Recreation will, therefore, be held in Hamburg from July 23 to 30. This country's committee, aided by the German genius for organization, has arranged as its accompaniment a demonstration of the traditional recreations and popular enjoyments of all countries, and especially of the manner in which the National Socialist régime is training the working class and the youth of the nation to make the best and most pleasurable use of free time. The individual countries will present their national songs, dances, music and games.

The German participation naturally will be more complete than the others. It will illustrate the historical development of the German people by means of groups featuring all the German trades, the work and life of the peasant farmers, and German industries generally.

The Germans are particularly eager, however, that the world shall know about the success of their "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength Through Joy) scheme, in which, under National Socialist rule, they have systematized their recreation plans.

Unappreciated Recreation

Dr. Robert Ley, who is responsible for organization in the Reich, and is the creator of "Kraft durch Freude," maintains that when the people were left to themselves they did not make the best use of their leisure time and often did not appreciate recreations provided for them. He can quite understand also, he says, that the workers found no pleasure or recreation in the public libraries and in the people's universities that they were asked to use and to attend in their spare time before the advent of National Socialism. The National Socialist rulers determined, therefore to give the workers a new view of life, and by means of "Kraft durch Freude" the new Germany has, he claims, aroused energies that have hitherto lain fallow.

The directing heads of "Strength through Joy" have organized the most diversified methods of providing acceptable recreation for workers of both sexes and of all ages. In their work they pursue their leader's intention that recreation shall tend not only to brighten the people's lives, and thus make them feel fitter for their work, but also to keep their minds clear and to improve their physique, thus making of them more valuable citizens.

Sports Urged on Youth

In pursuance of this general purpose, the organizers encourage young people to devote themselves wholeheartedly to athletics, and they provide liberally for the workers' enjoyments that were until recently the privileges of the wealthy.

Girls and young men working in offices can now, for example, learn to ride on horseback in well-equipped riding schools; theaters are rented, and workers can see the performance of popular plays at trifling expense. Excursions are arranged that enable the workers in towns to see all the picturesque and historical places in their country, and a short holiday can be taken in health resorts by the sea or in the mountains at a price that any worker can afford to pay.

"Kraft durch Freude" sea voyages were so successful that the organizers had to charter one liner after another to take workers to the northern fiords, to Madeira, or to the Mediterranean. It was recently decided that the project must have its own liners, and plans were drawn. The vessels are designed to give the workers on holiday the utmost comfort and ease. The outside cabins are fitted for two or four persons; there is running hot and cold water in all of them, and the beds and furniture are in every sense modern. There are similar accommodations for the crew.

Accommodations for 1500

Each vessel is of 25,000 tons register, and can accommodate 1500 holiday makers. Two such ships are now on the ways, and Dr. Ley hopes that there will ultimately be 30 "Kraft durch Freude" vessels, which will take some 2,000,000 workers each year on voyages to different parts of the world. The vessels are considered to be as complete for their purpose as modern thought and engineering can make them; their decks are arranged to enable the passengers to obtain the maximum of fresh air, and their public rooms provide an abundance of pleasurable occupations in bad weather and in the evenings.

[A German translation of this article may be found on this page.]

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Bank Shows Return Of Gold to France

By the Associated Press

Paris, July 2

THE Bank of France reported today a return instead of a loss of gold for the first time in 14 weeks.

A statement for the week ended June 26 showed the bank regained 46,000,000 francs (about $3,036,000) of the more than 11,000,000,000 francs in gold withdrawn while France was undergoing political stress.

The bank disclosed that the first advance of 536,468,000 francs has been made by the bank to the Treasury under the new arrangement for financing the government of Premier Léon Blum disclosed June 19.

Under the plan, the Bank of France is authorized by the Chamber of Deputies to lend the Government 10,000,000,000 francs at a cost of two-tenths of one per cent to cover handling expense.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

has not desired," Edouard Daladier, party president, told a meeting of the executive committee.

Earlier, M. Daladier, as Minister of National Defense, described the eastern frontier defenses as "sufficient to insure the security of the border," but began plans for a detailed study of positions of the Franco-Swiss boundary.

The entire city of Toulon was plunged into darkness last night when electric plant workers cut off the current in protest against delay in granting their demands for more pay and shorter hours.

Iron miners in the Moselle basin went back to work after industrial workers and employers in the Seine Department reached an accord.

Sister Ship—Britain Awaits Official Order

Britain may soon see activity on the Clydebank if plans now under way for constructing a bigger and faster ship than the Queen Mary are carried out.

King George V is the name to be given such a vessel, it is generally conceded in shipping circles, honoring the late ruler.

The official order for construction is still awaited, says an Associated Press dispatch. The suggested tonnage for the projected liner would be about 85,000 as compared to the 80,773 of the Queen Mary.

Carpenters already have begun clearing the slipway which cradled the Queen Mary, and divers are expected to be sent down during the next few days to inspect the river bed for silt deposits.

Air Traffic—Under National System

A permanent traffic control system on regular airways to avoid hazards of collision and congestion at principal airports, was announced today by Eugene L. Vidal, federal director of air commerce.

Federal employees will take over full responsibility for traffic control stations at Newark, Chicago and Cleveland on Monday, Mr. Vidal said, according to the Associated Press.

These have been manned by airline employees, although established through co-operation with the Air Commerce Bureau. The announcement said similar traffic control stations would be established later at Detroit, Washington, Pittsburgh, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The system, operated chiefly through radio contacts, was said to be "most urgently needed" when aircraft was navigated "by instruments and radio" in or above fogs and clouds.

It will be in effect from early morning to midnight or later, with extension to a 24-hour basis probable.

$100,000 for Ride—Into Stratosphere

The price of potatoes may have gone soaring in recent weeks, similarly other foodstuffs and the cost of living in general—but the vacant passenger seat in Dr. Jean Piccard's next stratosphere gondola is still on the market at its 1935 price—$100,000.

Dr. Piccard and his wife came to Pittsburgh today, according to the Associated Press, to confer with Roy Hunt, president of the Aluminum Company of America, and John Butler, of a firm making gas for balloons.

On their next trip they want to hit the 20-mile layer of atmosphere, and all they need is $100,000, according to Dr. Piccard.

"I said we'd carry a passenger with us," added his wife.

Federal Cash—For Indigent Aged

More than $700,000 in federal money went to the counties of New York State today to aid them in payments of grants to the indigent aged.

The federal money came in the form of a check for $775,381, being the Government's contribution to the fund provided for in the state's old-age assistance law passed by the 1936 Legislature and which, by amendment, was made to conform with the federal act of May 25.

The difference between the amount of the Government's check and the sum distributed to the counties will be alloted to social security administrative purposes.

The New York allotment was a part of a federal grant of $16,200,361 distributed by the Federal Social Security Board to 16 states and the District of Columbia.

President's Study Of Co-operatives Begins in Sweden

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—A three-man commission under President Roosevelt's orders sailed yesterday for Europe to study huge consumer co-operative organizations and possible application of their methods to the numerous co-operatives already formed here.

The fact-finding commission, which is to make recommendations to the President on its return, is composed of Jacob Baker, assistant Works Progress Administrator; Leland Olds, secretary of the New York State Power Association, and Charles E. Stuart, New York consulting engineer.

"Some of the strongest co-operatives in the world are in northern European countries and they operate entirely in harmony with capitalist doctrines," Mr. Stuart said, as he boarded the liner California.

Will Start in Sweden

The commission will begin its work in Stockholm, flying there from London, and will visit Finland, Czechoslovakia, France and the British Isles, in that order.

Mr. Stuart toured Europe last year for the President to report on international trade and export credit conditions. He retired June 1 as executive vice-president of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

The commission's departure coincided with publication today of a book by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in which he said the nation must "become actively imbued with the idea of a co-operative society."

Carries Fowler on Co-operatives

Stuart is carrying with him a volume by Bertram B. Fowler, "Consumer Co-operation in America," which asserts the movement already has attained a permanent foothold in this country with an enrollment of 2,000,000 American families.

Mr. Fowler states the British Co-operative Union "embraces half the families in England and Scotland," and that in Sweden "it has broken or brought under control every trust."

Mr. Stuart commented the Consumers' Co-operatives have sometimes entered the production field, "but only where they have been forced to take this step by monopolies."

Power of Mass Buying

The co-operatives permit consumers to buy necessities at reduced prices because of mass purchasing power, he explains.

Leading industrialists, Mr. Stuart said, are associated with the co-operative movement in Sweden.

Among the pioneers listed by Mr. Fowler in the American co-operative field are the Waukegan (Ill.) Milk Co-operative, formed 27 years ago; the Freeborn County Oil Co-operative in Minnesota, formed in 1921; the first co-operative oil blending plant in the world, North Kansas City in 1929; the Farmers' Union in St. Paul, which began co-operative buying of binder twine in 1928 and extended its purchases to oil and gas.

Cloquet, Minn., destroyed in a 1918 fire, rebuilt with a co-operative that did $1,000,000 business among its 7000 inhabitants in 1935.

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Deutschland plant Ausstellung für Freizeit-Kongress

BERLIN—Vor vier Jahren wurde auf einer internationalen Zusammenkunft in Los Angeles die Frage besprochen, wie die Freizeit am günstigsten und vorteilhaftesten benutzt werden könnte, und welche Form die Erholung annehmen sollte, damit die Arbeitenden das vollste Maß Freude und Nutzen daraus ziehen könnten.

Diese Dinge wurden dort zum ersten Mal öffentlich von Männern behandelt, die in vielen Ländern das Wohlergehen der arbeitenden Klassen zu erhöhen bemüht waren, doch hatte sich schon früher eine Gruppe gemeinnützig gesinnter Personen, die in Chicago zusammengekommen waren, viel diesem Gedanken gewidmet.

Der Kongreß in Los Angeles war sehr erfolgreich. Ehe sie auseinandergingen, beschlossen die Abgeordneten, daß der nächste internationale Freizeitkongreß in Deutschland in der Woche vor den Olympischen Spielen abgehalten werden sollte, und es wurde angeregt, in der Zwischenzeit in jedem Lande Material zur Förderung der Bewegung zu sammeln. Es wurde auch die Hoffnung ausgesprochen, daß auf dem Kongreß von 1936 die Maßnahmen eines jeden Landes zur Sicherung des nützlichsten Gebrauchs der Freizeit dargelegt werden würden, so daß jedes Land aus den Erfahrungen der anderen Nutzen ziehen könnte.

Nationalsozialistische Darbietung

Der Zweite Weltkongreß für Freizeit und Erholung wird demnach vom 23. bis 30. Juli in Hamburg abgehalten werden. Dank dem deutschen Organisationstalent, hat der deutsche Ausschuß eine Darbietung des herkömmlichen Zeitvertreibs und der traditionellen Volksbelustigungen aller Länder als Zugabe zu den Kongreßarbeiten vorbereitet, besonders wird gezeigt werden, wie das nationalsozialistische Régime die Arbeiterklasse und die Jugend der Nation für den besten und angenehmsten Gebrauch ihrer freien Zeit schult. Die einzelnen Länder werden ihr Volkstum in Lied, Tanz, Musik und Spiel vorführen.

Deutschland wird natürlicherweise stärker beteiligt sein, als die anderen Länder. Die deutschen Darbietungen werden die geschichtliche Entwicklung des deutschen Volkes durch verschiedene Gruppen, die alle deutschen Gewerbe, die Arbeit und das Leben der Bauern und die deutschen Industrien im allgemeinen charakterisieren, veranschaulichen.

Die Deutschen sind aber besonders darauf bedacht, daß die Welt den Erfolg ihrer „Kraft durch Freude"-Organisation kennen lernt, in der sie unter der nationalsozialistischen Herrschaft ihre Freizeit-Gestaltung in ein System gebracht haben.

Nicht gewürdigte Erholung

Reichsorganisationsleiter, Dr. Robert Ley, der Schöpfer des „Kraft durch Freude"-Werkes, behauptet, daß, als die Menschen sich selbst überlassen waren, sie ihre Freizeit nicht am besten auszunützen verstanden und daß sie die ihnen gebotenen Zerstreuungen oft nicht geschätzt haben. Auch verstünde er durchaus, daß die Arbeiter kein Vergnügen und keine Erholung darin fanden, Volksbüchereien und Volkshochschulen in ihrer freien Zeit zu besuchen, wie sie vor dem nationalsozialistischen Régime zu tun aufgefordert wurden. Die nationalsozialistischen Machthaber beschlossen daher, den Arbeitern eine neue Lebensauffassung zu geben, und mit Hilfe seiner „KdF"-Organisation hat das neue Deutschland, nach Dr. Leys Meinung, Energien wachgerufen, die früher brach lagen.

Die leitenden Männer des „Kraft durch Freude"-Werkes haben die allermannigfaltigsten Methoden ins Leben gerufen, um den Arbeitern beiderlei Geschlechts und aller Altersstufen willkommene Erholung und Abwechslung zu bieten. In ihrer Arbeit streben sie danach, des Führers Absicht zu verwirklichen, daß die Freizeitgestaltung nicht nur darauf gerichtet sein solle, das Leben der Menschen zu verschönern, damit sie sich auf diese Weise arbeitsfähiger fühlen, sondern sie auch geistig und körperlich tüchtig zu erhalten, um sie zu wertvolleren Volksgenossen zu machen.

Sport für die Jugend

Im Verfolg dieses allgemeinen Zieles ermutigen die Veranstalter die jungen Leute, sich der Leichtathletik hinzugeben, und sie verschaffen den Arbeitenden in großzügiger Weise Vergnügungen, die bis vor kurzem das Vorrecht der wohlhabenden Klassen waren.

So können jetzt, z.B. junge Mädchen und junge Leute in guteingerichteten Reitschulen reiten lernen; Theater werden gepachtet und Arbeiter können zu geringen Preisen die Aufführungen beliebter Stücke sehen. Ausflüge werden veranstaltet, die den Arbeitenden der Städte die Möglichkeit bieten, all die landschaftlich schönen Gegenden und historischen Orte ihres Landes zu sehen, und ein kurzer Urlaub kann in einem Kurort an der See oder in den Bergen zu einem Preise verbracht werden, den jeder Arbeiter sich leisten kann.

Die „KdF"-Seereisen waren so erfolgreich, daß die Veranstalter einen Dampfer nach dem anderen mieten mußten, um die Arbeiter zu den nordischen Fjorden, nach Madeira oder an das Mittelländische Meer zu bringen. Kürzlich kam man zu dem Schluß, daß die Organisation ihre eigenen Schiffe haben müßte, und entsprechende Pläne wurden entworfen. Die Schiffe sind so geplant, daß dem Arbeiter oder der Arbeiterin im Urlaub die größtmögliche Bequemlichkeit und Behaglichkeit geboten wird. Die Kabinen sind für zwei oder vier Personen eingerichtet, und in jeder Kabine gibt es fließendes heißes und kaltes Wasser und die Betten und Möbel sind in jeder Hinsicht modern. Die Besatzung hat die gleichen Kabinen und Einrichtungen.

Jedes Schiff hat 25 000 Registertonnen und kann 1500 Urlauber fassen. Die Kiellegung von zwei derartigen Schiffen ist bereits erfolgt, und Dr. Ley hofft, daß es schließlich 30 solcher „Kraft durch Freude"-Schiffe geben wird, die jedes Jahr 2 000 000 Arbeiter auf Reisen in die verschiedensten Teile der Welt bringen werden. Die Schiffe sollen für ihren Zweck so vollkommen eingerichtet werden wie neuzeitliche Ingenieurkunst sie machen kann; ihre Decks sind so gebaut, daß die Passagiere die Möglichkeit haben, ein Höchstmaß an frischer Luft zu erlangen, und ihre Gesellschaftsräume bieten einen Überfluß an fröhlicher Unterhaltung bei schlechtem Wetter und an den Abenden.

[Die englische Fassung des obigen Aufsatzes steht auf einer anderen Spalte dieser Seite.]

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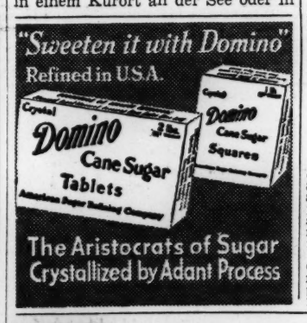

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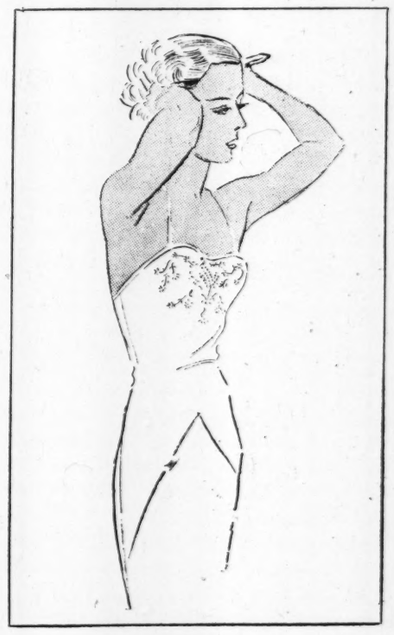

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FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET

Plea for Arbitration Pact Outlawing War in Americas To Be Voiced at Buenos Aires

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The Last of Four Articles Concerning the Coming Peace Conference at Buenos Aires

The protocol that put an end to the Bolivian-Paraguayan War was thought to have been the harbinger of inter-American peace. The rather abrupt termination it brought to a war which had continued nearly three years heartened the Latin-American republics and, unquestionably, prompted their favorable response to Washington's suggestion for a peace conference this year.

Of course, the idea of a Western Hemisphere, where wars could no longer be possible, included the thought of armed aggression from abroad. The suggestion of *a united American front*, contained in replies to Washington's conference-suggestion, is the proof that Latin-American republics were none too complacent over conditions in Europe.

Home Issues First

The hinted possibility of some future invasion from across the Atlantic was to have been expected. However, the suggestion for an inter-American peace conference referred primarily to peace among the American nations and as such might well be considered before the European issue is dragged into the deliberations.

It is this idea that Dr. J. M. Yepes, Colombian Consul General at Switzerland, devotes a part of his article in the June issue of World Affairs Magazine. He makes the point that until the American republics have ratified old and new peace treaties, European troubles should be set aside for future consideration.

Failure Pointed Out

At Washington, during 1929, there was written what is now known as the Treaty of Inter-American Arbitration. It was a pact to render arbitration the obligatory means of resolving all conflicts of an international nature between two or more American nations. As such and with the required backing of 21 American republics it was to have outlawed wars for all time between Pan-American countries. Dr. Yepes, in his article, makes the point that the treaty contains no such actual provision.

"The first objection which suggests itself in the case of the (1929) treaty is," he writes, "its excessive restrictive character. In limiting the field of application of arbitration to those disputes which are of juridical nature, the treaty excludes from arbitration the most dangerous controversies than can arise between two states. The genuinely American tradition upholds general, obligatory and unlimited arbitration.

"The treaty of 1929 makes mention only of arbitration relating to juridical questions, that is to say, questions which are, susceptible of decisions by the applications of the principles of law (Article 1).' In order to make this treaty a true American instrument of American peace it is imperative to effect a substantial reform."

End of Reservation

Needless to say, the above suggestion is equivalent to a suppression of the reservations to be found in the text of the past (Article 2). This article "excludes from arbitration controversies which 'refer to the action of a State not a Party to the treaty', and leaves open an ample way of escape from States that do not wish to submit to an arbitral decision."

Dr. Yepes, without hesitation, declares that a special "arbitral compromise" shall not require legislative approval. All of which is to say, that once nations agree to a juridical approach to a problem, the agreement finally voted upon need not have legislative sanction. It seems that when the 1929 treaty was concluded at Washington, Charles Evans Hughes, apparently gave out the impression that the United States Senate would not insist upon a right to oppose its veto to an arbitral compromise.

Time seems to have disproved what Mr. Hughes is said to have signified, for the Senate, when it authorized the ratification of that treaty, made a reservation permitting veto.

"If such practice is upheld," says Dr. Yepes, "a general treaty of inter-American arbitration is entirely inefficacious."

Proviso Held Essential

The idea of inefficiency is suggested further by the thought that the admirable purposes entertained by Franklin D. Roosevelt will be unavailing unless the new diplomatic instrument which he desires to have approved at the Inter-American Peace Conference expressly stipulates that a compromise agreed to in framing a general treaty of arbitration, does not require the ratification of the legislative power.

Dr. Yepes asks that a new pact, replacing the treaty of 1929, define the authority who is to decide the justifiable character of a dispute; state whether or not unanimity on the part of arbiters is required or a mere majority; and clearly explain the cases in which final judgment can be annulled or reviewed. The treaty of 1929, he insists, contains no statement regarding these points.

Attention Assured

That the provisos Dr. Yepes has made, and which this series of four articles has mentioned, will receive thoughtful attention at the Buenos Aires conference may reasonably be anticipated. An American League of Nations, a Pan American Court of International Justice, the abandonment of neutrality, and a permanent and obligatory treaty of arbitration can not logically be ignored if the 21 American republics would work toward a means for assuring a coordination visualized more than 100 years ago by Simon Bolivar when the Monroe Doctrine went into effect.

Today as the nations of the Old World face discord and confusion the trend in the Western Hemisphere toward co-operation is most heartening. G. H. C.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 140 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.
Victoria—Sundays, 4:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Ontario

***Hamilton**—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
***Ottawa**—Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 a. m., CRCO, 880kc
***St. Catharine's**—Mondays, 9:30 p. m., Thursdays, 10:30 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Tuesdays, 12:45 p. m., CJIC 890kc.
***Toronto**—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Other Countries

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney—First and third Fridays of each month, 10 p. m., 2UE, 1025kc.

Tasmania

Launceston—First Thursdays, 9:45 p. m., 7LA, 1100kc.

Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1030kc.

American Border Stations

Maine

Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Michigan

Detroit—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

New York

Buffalo—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, July 5, 9 a. m. W8XAL (shortwave), 6.06mc.

Washington

Seattle—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 1470kc.

Shortwave

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Cincinnati—Sunday, July 5, 9 a. m., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

*Daylight Saving Time.

Lost Anthropologist Found in Liberia

MONROVIA, Liberia, July 2 (AP)—Dr. Robert Morey, anthropologist of the Rockefeller Institute, who had been lost in the jungle for two weeks after his native guides had deserted him, has been found. He will return to the United States.

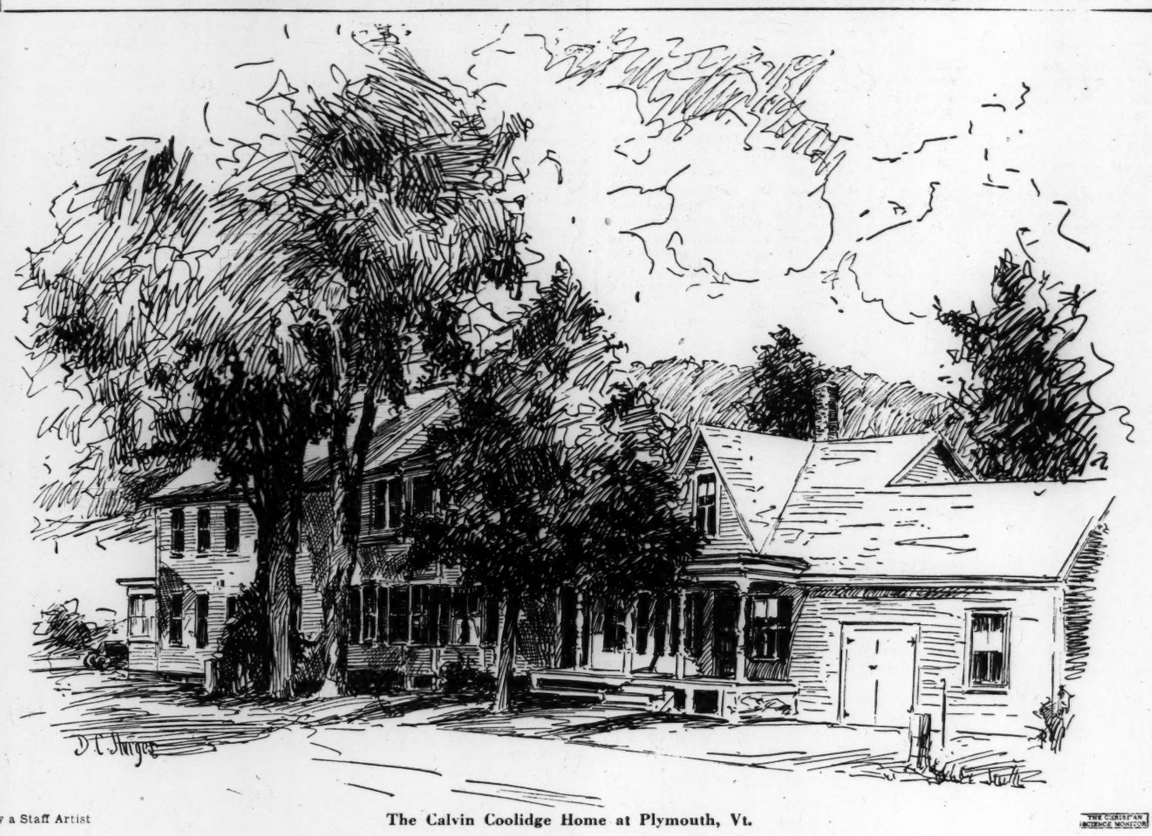
Dr. Morey has been in Liberia since October studying primitive customs and people. He started toward Pandemai, which the natives worship, and which they believe white men may not look upon.

When the area of the sacred mountain was reached, the guides deserted and reported to authorities that it was useless to conduct a search for Dr. Morey because he had been swallowed by the gods.

However, the district commissioners sent out searchers who located Dr. Morey in a part of the jungle leading toward the Kolahun district.

D. Morey told his rescuers that he had not even seen Mt. Pandemai, but that he had been circling through the jungles for two weeks, attempting to find his way out alone.

A President of the United States Took Oath of Office Here



By a Staff Artist — The Calvin Coolidge Home at Plymouth, Vt.

A New England Album—X

Old New England farmhouses did not generally benefit by the discipline of formal architecture but, like the woolly-haired Topsy, they "just growed." The practical Yankee farmer met the exigencies of enlarging families, the buying of a few head of cattle or the need for a new woodshed by constructing additions as they were needed.

Such was the case with the Calvin Cooldidge Home in Plymouth, Vt. Catapulted to the position of a national shrine because the son of the household, late one August night, became the President of the United States, the rambling old homestead embodies the farm-boy-to-President ideology so dear to American hearts.

The white farmhouse was begun about 1781, when Capt. John Coolidge, great-great-grandfather to President Coolidge, settled on one of the four farms now owned by the Coolidge family. The building is in four sections, the last probably having been added by the late former President himself.

Plymouth was a growing community after the Revolution. A pamphlet states that by 1870 its population totaled 1450 human beings and 14,000 sheep. But sheep-raising declined after the Civil War, and by 1935 the number of inhabitants had dwindled to 350 persons—and 14 sheep.

Calvin Coolidge was not born in the tree-shaded farmhouse, but in a back room of the little store diagonally across from it. It was in the farmhouse, however, that he took the oath of office as President of the United States. And those who pass through the simply furnished rambling rooms are shown the Bible with which Coolidge's father administered the oath, the slim pen used in the simple formality and the oil lamp which threw a pale, quivering light about the small room.

The Coolidge Home is now open to the public and there have been efforts to restore it to its former condition as Calvin Coolidge knew the place in his boyhood. This and surrounding buildings might very well be preserved, not only to commemorate the thirtieth President of the United States, but to save a typical scene of early American rural life for future generations.

Palestine Tightens Its Regulations

(Continued from Page 1)

the police or troops, who have fired only when other means of dispersing demonstrations have failed, or in returning snipers' fire.

Up to that date, Mr. Ormsby-Gore added, 1823 Moslem and Christian Arabs had been tried and 1206 convicted in connection with the disturbances. Jews tried numbered 418 and convicted 328. Some 336 Arabs had been acquitted and 281 were awaiting trial. Jews acquitted numbered 24 and 76 were awaiting trial, he said.

Countryside Quiet

While the initial stage of the disturbances was an attack by Arabs on Jews in Jaffa, the disorders have since gone through various phases. After the first anti-Jewish attack, and the declaring of the Arab strike the next day, acts of terrorism against individuals, principally in Jerusalem, became the order of the day. The countryside remained relatively quiet.

With the subsidence, to a certain extent, of this phase, interference with telephone, telegraph and railways communications became more frequent. As the agitation and unrest spread into the countryside, vandalism became rampant and Arab marauders and incendiaries worked havoc to Jewish crops, orchards, orange groves and young forests, destroying tens of thousands of trees. The throwing of bombs, mostly of primitive construction and fortunately usually causing little damage, but aimed in most cases at police and military patrols, police stations, railways stations and the like, has become epidemic. Not a day has passed without reports of sniping at police and troops, and at Jewish buses, even though they travel with military escort.

Mid-June saw the first concerted attacks on Jewish settlements, although there had previously been innumerable random shots fired at settlements and outlying quarters of Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv. These attacks have been fought off by police and soldiers, aided by the colonies' watchmen, who in some cases have held the attackers at bay themselves until help arrived.

Japanese Leaders Find Voice to Denounce Army

(Continued from Page 1)

agency apparently considered it discreet not to print what the Socialist orator actually said in this connection.

The House of Peers, the second chamber of the Japanese Legislature, is more conservative and sedate than the lower House. Here also, however, there were sharp interpellations; and Baron Yoshiro Sakatani, an eminent senior statesman, asked questions which have been in everyone's mind since Feb. 26th when he inquired why there was such a strange paralysis of military and civil administration on the morning of the outbreak. He did not obtain any very illuminating reply from Premier Hirota or from War Minister Terauchi.

It is noteworthy that Baron Sakatani's question was put after the War Minister had discussed the circumstances of the outbreak in closed sessions of both houses. It seemed a logical inference that a full and complete story had not been told at these closed sessions.

There are several reasons for the outburst of free speech in the Diet. In the first place, it was elected with less official pressure than is usually the case and hence included in its membership more men of independent convictions. Pent-up popular excitement and curiosity, repressed in every way after the outbreak, found a natural outlet in the forum of the Diet.

The brief Imperial message which was read at the opening session and which contained the phrase, "We regret the incident which occurred in Tokyo recently" was interpreted as an encouragement to the upholders of constitutionalism and peaceful methods. Such messages in the past have usually been devoid of such positive expressions of opinion.

Not Yet a Dictatorship

Finally, Japan, while it is very far from being a democracy, is not yet a full-fledged dictatorship, where only one line of thought may find expression. One of the Tokyo newspapers, Hochi, indulged in the following very sharp criticism of the Home Minister, Mr. Ushio, who had declared, amid dissenting outcries in the Diet, that restrictions on freedom of speech and press were diminishing:

"Everyone able to speak or read in Japan today knows that there is no freedom of speech. It is doubtful, however, whether a bureaucratic Cabinet member of the type of Mr. Ushio understands what free speech and free press are."

Hochi was unconsciously giving a practical illustration of how much freedom of speech and press there is in Japan today. Despite its own pessimistic and sweeping statement there is some freedom, just enough to complain of the lack of it.

Aberhart Pursues Scrip Scheme Despite Opposition in Alberta; Financial Adviser Resigns Job

(Continued from Page 1)

000,000 debt at an average interest rate of 2½ per cent.

Alberta's other adviser, Major C. H. Douglas, who was engaged to act as chief construction adviser in putting the Social Credit system into operation, severed his contract with the Government in March.

Premier Aberhart has announced that no successor for the post of pilot or adviser in the place of Mr. Magor or Major Douglas is being considered at the present time although some action in securing an adviser may be taken later in the year.

The Pros and Cons of the stamped scrip or "Prosperity Bonds" which the Social Credit Government is to issue in the near future, are being thoroughly aired throughout Alberta both in the press and by the man in the street.

Held No Legal Tender

A recent dispatch from Toronto quotes the opinion of the president of the Dominion Bank of Canada, C. H. Carlisle, who, when interviewed as to the legality of Alberta's stamped scrip, stated the certificates would not be legal tender and his bank would not handle them without a government guarantee that they would be redeemed in currency.

This same opinion of the illegality of scrip was also expressed by John R. Lamb, president of the Bank of Toronto and by another president of a Canadian bank who did not desire his name to be published.

When speaking in Calgary recently, Lucien Maynard, the Social Credit Minister who will have charge of the new scrip plan, stated that the Alberta Government would protect the scrip-users if they were prosecuted under the Bank Act. He said that if the legality of the scrip was questioned under this act, the attack would be on the Social Credit Government and not on the private individual.

Co-operation Invited

Mr. Maynard also said that regardless of whether the Canada Bank Act declared the scrip to be legal or illegal, that if the people co-operated in making the plan a success, the Social Credit government would hesitate a long time before dropping the scheme.

Under the proposed plan the Government will issue scrip as payment for public works programs in road building to the unemployed. This scrip will be issued in denominations of $1 and $5 and must be stamped with a 1-cent and a 5-cent stamp respectively, each week, using stamps sold by the provincial government. At the end of two years and four weeks the $1 scrip, bearing $1.04 in stamps, will be redeemed by the Alberta Government for $1 in cash from the fund which the sale of stamps had built up.

Opposition Growing

To date, the Edmonton wholesalers through their association, have stated they will not accept the scrip as payment for goods.

A statement just issued by the retail section of the Calgary Board of Trade announces that the larger retail establishments of Calgary cannot accept these "prosperity bonds" in payment of goods or services. The wholesale section of the Calgary Board of Trade has also announced that it will follow the example of the Edmonton wholesale firms and will not accept the certificates.

When Premier Aberhart was informed of the decision of the Calgary merchants not to handle the scrip, he stated the adverse action on the part of the merchants would not interfere with the inauguration of the scheme.

It is understood from a statement of Mr. Maynard, that the cabinet ministers of the Social Credit Government will accept 20 or 25 per cent of their salaries in scrip instead of currency, and the Premier has announced that his Government will accept the scrip in payment for taxes due the province.

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In accordance with our individual customs, we shall keep all our Stores and our Foreign Offices closed to business all of the Saturdays of July and August, beginning with July 4th—which, of course, is a holiday, anyway—and ending with August 29th.

This is made possible by the liberal consideration of our good customers, who are willing for us to give the freedom of these days to our fine and loyal workers for rest and recreation. It is a great thing for them, and they always come back on Monday morning brightly alert for courteous service.

* * * *

This action of the Wanamaker Store in giving the summer Saturday holidays is our own responsibility entirely, and is taken without consultation with any other business or association. For more than 75 years we have been traveling our own road and making our own decisions, and going forward upon our own judgment as to what was best for the interests of the people we serve and the people who work for us, and the success that has attended this course of action is a part of the history of the nation. We have no desire to influence or control the course of any other business, nor make suggestions as to what should be done, but certainly we shall control our own.

* * * *

Wanamaker's began shortening hours in 1862. In 1886 the Store inaugurated the Saturday half holidays in Summer, and in 1914 the full Saturday holidays. The working day that formerly lasted from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. was gradually cut down, half an hour at a time, until we finally reached the 8-hour day and then the 7-hour day long before any law or regulation came along to make us do it.

It is believed that the John Wanamaker business has done more to shorten the hours and improve the condition of its workers than any other merchandising enterprise in the nation. Therefore we bespeak the gracious co-operation of customers who can help us by making as many purchases as may suit their convenience on Fridays and Mondays, in order that we can send our people out in the open to enjoy themselves in the breezy out-of-doors.

John Wanamaker, New York

Executive Offices, July, 1936

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School Films and Radio Hailed As Aids to Modern Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., July 2—Using new tools of learning, meeting new issues in education, conquering new frontiers in juvenile advancement—these three subjects largely occupied the attention of some 7000 American teachers here Wednesday, as the seventy-fourth annual meeting of the National Education Association moved toward its conclusion.

First of all, of course, there was the classroom movie. Ben H. Darrow, director of the Ohio School of the Air, demonstrated the latest, a trim sound setup which brings to the classroom all the thundering reality of the largest movie house. But what a different story the classroom movie unfolds, Mr. Darrow gave graphic illustrations of botanic processes, where in 20 seconds pupils might learn more of seed germination, for instance, than textbooks could teach them in an hour.

Mr. Darrow spoke eloquently for the discriminating use of this new tool. He did not condemn the textbook, but insisted that in many fields it has become outmoded, and hangs a millstone around the neck of education. Rather than developing little unfeathered parrots, as he claimed is being done by too much stress upon memorization, he asserted that an improvement of from 10 to 40 per cent in school efficiency can follow intelligent use of classroom movies.

Animated drawings, time lapse photography, the costuming of historical scenes, he said, can reach the student quickly through the vision, and then verbalization will follow naturally as the child describes, in his own words, what he has learned. Best of all, he cited the greater speed of visual education as freeing teachers of needless drudgery, so that they may devote time and energy to "heading bands of adventurers into all avenues of useful information." How much better, he declared, for competent classroom movies to instrust in a fraction of the time required by textbooks, and the time saved to be used in field trips.

An increased demand for good classroom films will bring them forth in commercial quantities at reasonable cost, Mr. Darrow asserted, but if this result is not achieved he suggested that the Federal Government produce school films.

The use of radio in the schools was described by A. G. Crane, president of the University of Wyoming, who pointed out its almost cost-free utility as a supplement to textbooks, and its value in bringing music and lectures to classes. Cleveland, Rochester and some other cities have experimented largely with school radiocasts, he asserted, while in Australia the work has been carried exceptionally far, with marked success. He stressed the value of stimulation to learning which the radio brings into classrooms, but warned against its use as a channel for pressure groups to bring their ulterior message to the school children.

Development of musical abilities as well as taste through an extension of radio in the schools was discussed by Arthur Garbett, educational director for the western circuit of the National Broadcasting Company.

The best in music, brought the schools by radio, Mr. Garbett found was inspiring students in painting, poetry and even mathematics, but not in composition. This was because the little spontaneous pieces which children often compose before the third grade are after that lost through lack of technical background training in music. The schools cannot furnish this, and the result is that if one wishes to be a composer, he must wait until he leaves college to specialize in harmony and counterpoint, and often does not begin composing until after he is 30.

To remedy this to some extent, Mr. Garbett told of an experiment he is making in Oakland, Calif., schools, in which elementary studies in composition bring in a certain amount of harmony and counterpoint without serious attention to technique, and enough is gained so that the pupils go ahead composing their own music for their own pageants.

Discuss New Tools in Education

Wallinger

Dr. A. G. Crane
President of the University of Wyoming, Who Discussed Radio in the Schools at the N. E. A. Convention

Arthur S. Garbett
Educational Director, West Coast Division, of the National Broadcasting Company, Who Talked on Music

New Approach to Literature

With all the trends away from printed pages, however, Mrs. Gladys L. Potter of the California State Department of Public Instruction pointed out that literature must still come out of books. But modern teachers of literature have departed from the old formalized approach to the subject, in which the author's date of birth was more important than his works. The present effort is entirely to bring about an enduring love of good books in the student, and toward that end literature is looked upon not as a semitechnical subject, but as an art.

Removing juvenile delinquency was discussed by Miss Eleanor Wembridge of Los Angeles, formerly referee of the Cleveland Juvenile Court.

Miss Wembridge said that so-called problem children are usually caused by some inability to keep up in school work or some deficiency such as poverty which makes them subject to humiliation before their fellow students. The usual course of such students is through truency to the courts, reformatories and a criminal career. But teachers can prevent such a course if they exert sufficient ingenuity to keep the problem child in school. Academic learning for such children is relatively unimportant, Miss Wembridge declared, if they can only be kept from evil ways and taught integrity.

Cure for Delinquency

"No matter what your scholars can or cannot do," she said, "keep them in school, working at something useful. Adjust their difficulties at home. Hunt up a runaway as you would hunt lost sheep. Keep the playgrounds open, and the recreation supervisor on the pay roll. Figure out what you would want your own child to have, and see that other children have it. It takes patience, but there is no other way."

"We are the descendants of pioneers, but the wilderness is gone," the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman of Christ Church, New York, told the teachers. The new frontiers are in the field of human advancement, he said, with the churches taking an interest in healing, training for youth and activity for age.

Turning briefly to the Townsend plan, the Rev. Mr. Sockman declared that he favors social security, but opposes the idea of "turning people under at the age of 60." Such an action, he declared, would be as unreasonable as turning good crops under before the harvest.

The speaker asked that the battlefield of competition be made rather a field of production. Emphasis should be placed on production rather than aquisition, he declared.

During a business session, reports of numerous committees were received and adopted, with discussion centering upon reorganization of the N. E. A.'s internal structure. Action taken on reorganization was toward the goal of simplification and workability expected to follow the granting of a new charter by Congress. Work of a committee on academic freedom was enthusiastically approved, and its efforts voted continued.

U. S. Accepts Explanation For Peiping Incidents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 2—Just how Japan explained away the threat of a bayonet in the midriff of an American army officer unless he abandoned the sidewalk, a similar threat to an American woman, and invasion of United States Embassy territory remains a closely guarded secret here. But explain it away the Japanese did.

A note of explanation was received yesterday from the Japanese Embassy in answer to a request for information about the incidents which occurred in Peiping, China, on June 21 and 23 in connection with Japanese military celebrations. The State Department announced that the explanation was "satisfactory."

World's First All-Glass Parley Held in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 2—To make the world "glass conscious" is one of the aims of the International Congress on Glass, which opens here today. Delegates are attending from Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, the Irish Free State, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, the U. S. S. R., the United States and other countries. The congress meets in London and in Sheffield, technical center of the industry in Britain.

Technological matters are the primary consideration of the delegates, but the commercial side of the industry is also supporting the congress, according to Mr. G. Marchand of the Glass Manufacturers' Federation, which is to help entertain the visitors. Delegates will visit a number of British glass factories to study methods used and to observe the progress made by manufacturers during recent years.

Trade Boom

The imposition of the 1932 tariffs, which helped reduce importation of glass into Great Britain, coupled with the growing demand for an increasing variety of articles in glass, have given a fillip to the British glass trade, which is today in a flourishing condition.

Extensive research to aid the industry is also being carried on at Sheffield University's department of glass technology under the direction of Prof. W. E. S. Turner who, 21 years ago, instituted the department—the first of its kind—and gave a lead to the world in this direction. Other departments of glass technology are now to be found in many universities abroad.

Milan Started It

The first international congress on glass took place at Milan three years ago, marking a recognition within the industry of a need for some international organization. This congress embraced both ceramics and glass. An international commission was set up and it was decided to hold an international congress once every three years. The ceramic industry, however, was unable to take part in the present congress, so this year Britain is host to the first international all-glass congress.

The industry in Great Britain is long-established, although comparatively small, employing about 43,500 persons. It is stated, however, to be growing in importance. Manufacturers announce an interesting use of glass in furniture, modern lighting and architectural design, and in packing footstuffs. Glass of all categories is made in England, and the plate and sheet glass section of the industry is reported to supply practically all the present-day requirements of the British market for toughened glass for automobile wind-screens.

Railroad Boosts Fares

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Commuters from Westchester towns to New York started paying a 20 per cent increase yesterday in their monthly commutation fares on the New York, Westchester & Boston Railway.

Democracies Face Twofold Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic and party control, if we are to escape our most typical failures in enforcing responsibility, i. e., "boss" control, graft, the spoils system, and pressure politics.

But supposing us to be capable of maintaining our own constitutional morality, and preventing hatred and class struggles within America, how stands it with our position in this fantastically changed world? For nothing is more certain than that continued national insecurity and war are as fatal to democracies as are their internal weaknesses.

America in an Insecure World

England led the van of liberalism, historians generally agree, as much as from any other cause, for the reason that nature had protected her from successful invasion, once internal unity was achieved under the Plantagenets and the Tudors. Shakespeare in Richard II has given immortal utterance to this thought:

> This fortress built by nature for herself,
> Against infection and the hand of war
> This happy breed of men, this little world.
> This precious stone set in the silver sea
> Which serves it in the office of a wall
> Or as a moat defensive to a house,
> Against the envy of less happier lands,
> This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.

But today, England's fleet must control the air as well as the narrow seas to preserve her from the ruin of war.

No Danger as Yet

The United States, on the other hand, still stands in no danger of invasion, since no combination of powers exists or is likely to exist that can challenge us on our own soil.

But if the democracies go down one by one or if Communism should rise on the ruins of Europe and Asia, such a security might not be always ours.

Technological changes that have made it already possible to span both the Atlantic and the Pacific with air reserves for mail and passengers, show how rapidly distance is lessening as a protection.

What is more imminent, though, is a threat to our peace which may arise from our responsibilities.

Broadening Monroe Doctrine

Secretary Hull is striving to make the Monroe Doctrine a truly All-American affair. He wishes to make it bilateral, a guarantee of freedom from outside aggression to both continents.

In the past it has been resented in the Latin-American countries because it was a one-sided declaration of protective responsibility on the part of the Yankee Colossus of the North.

As such it offended their Latin pride, particularly with memories of recent "protective interventions" fresh in mind. The "good neighbor" policy requires time and fruits of a more tangible economic order to carry complete conviction with our South American neighbors. But it is a step—and in the right direction.

Danger of Sidetracking

It carries with it, however, certain responsibilities and some danger of sidetracking the United States from the more necessary effort to face the larger problem of the threats to the whole foundation of world order.

The contingent responsibilities of this policy already exist under the Monroe Doctrine, and can hardly be lessened without renouncing that doctrine completely.

For an example, Japan, while warning us to keep hands off in China and deal only through Japan with Chinese loans, etc., has within the last few years made very extensive inroads in South American economic life, setting up in at least one instance a veritable base for Japanese industrial and commercial operations completely under Japanese control.

Needs Only an Excuse

It is hardly likely that Japan, occupied as she is with China and the Pacific area, can undertake more than economic penetration and some colonizing along the lines which have placed about 150,000 Japanese in compact groups in Brazil.

But if Europe ever succumbed to a new and unholy alliance of Fascism or Communism, it is not impossible that aggressive designs on the great natural wealth and open territories of South America would be revived as they were after the Napoleonic wars.

Our policy in Cuba and the Caribbean area and even toward Mexico involves continual strains which could become dangerous if badly handled.

Hull Works Skillfully

But these responsibilities which are continuous factors in our diplomacy are being managed by Secretary Hull with rare skill. The approaching Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires promises to consolidate the excellent beginnings of Pan-American friendship which he initiated at Montevideo three years ago. A thorough consideration of neutrality policies by all the American republics is in order.

Perhaps the economic tide may be turned in this area toward freer trade once more, in spite of the strong opposition which Secretary Hull meets from the rooted protectionism of this country. To have Canada participate would serve several very useful purposes, and is not an impossibility today, under the new freedom enjoyed by each British dominion.

Danger of Red Herring

While there is a possible danger that the Buenos Aires conference may pull American nations further from the League, this is not probable. A much more likely danger is that the Latin-American policy will prove to be a political red herring that will serve to distract attention from the real danger to the peace of Europe.

The Peace Pact of Paris (the so-called "Kellogg-Briand Pact") had this unhappy effect. It lulled American opinion into the comfortable feeling that something really had been done.

But it is not from this South American area that the most immediate threat to our peace comes. Our responsibilities in the Far East are the most dangerous at the moment.

The "Open Door" Mockery

We continue there to assert the traditional policy of the "Open Door," though we know that Japan is making a mockery of it by having the so-called autonomous province of Hopei reduce to a negligible amount customs duties to Manchoukuo, and thus flood the Chiness market with Japanese goods which do not pay duties imposed upon us—or other foreign nations.

We maintain, at least formally, our refusal to recognize Manchoukuo under the Stimson doctrine. It would be much more dangerous to maintain this doctrine if Japan set up puppet regimes in all North China—since the status of our diplomatic or consular officials would be involved. If we attempted to maintain them we should be faced with an explosive question at once.

A Dangerous Move

The recent agreement between China and the United States which involves an attempt on our part to bolster the Chinese currency, that our silver policy had almost destroyed, is a direct defiance to Japan, and will be so interpreted. We were told by an official spokesman almost two years ago, that Japan had a Monroe Doctrine (an Asiatic policy) of its own which precluded foreign assistance to China.

Apparently this bluff, if bluff it was, was successful in frightening off the League from a contemplated program of international assistance to China. And it appears to have prevented Sir Leith Ross, the British treasury official, from accomplishing the linkage of Chinese currency to sterling.

Gesture Is Defiant

Now we step into the breach. The gesture is one of open defiance to Japan's claims to direct China's relations.

What is more, at the same time we are, through our wards, the Philippines, shutting down or threatening to shut down on the Japanese land settlement and industrial penetration there. Japan's 14,000 colonists now so effectively control the economic life of the island of Davao, that it is being spoken of freely as Davaouko.

The points of friction, which our recent tariff increase against Japanese cotton textiles have not lessened, continue to grow, with the ugly background of Japan's resentment against our immigration policy always to be remembered.

Cannot Dodge Responsibilities

Under these conditions we have responsibilities in the Pacific area that we cannot, by any efforts, escape at once. They will hardly be terminated by our withdrawal from the Philippines, since in any case that is many years distant, with causes for friction growing as the time comes nearer.

It is therefore not possible for this country to treat the problem of measures for international security as if they were of no concern to us.

We shall either have to reverse all our past policies and meekly take a spanking from Japan which will exclude us totally from China, missionaries, education, trade and all; and add to that the frank recognition of Japan's inevitable control of the Philippines, and tell her to go about Koreanizing it as seems best to her.

Alternative Not Pleasant

Or alternatively we shall have to back our policies with the hope of getting general support from the Pacific powers, or failing that, to be prepared on our sole responsibility to fight Japan at any time that she chooses, and under very unfavorable strategic conditions.

This is a very far cry from that "isolation" which we are urged to preserve. It is impossible to be "isolated" when we are so exposed in the preservation of policies which we could hardly alter at once (e. g., in the Philippines), even if we desired to do so. Nor is Europe's peace today separable from this far-eastern area.

Japan Would Seize Chance

If Europe goes to war, Japan will certainly accelerate her progress in China and in the islands of the Pacific.

During and after the World War we prevented Japan from imposing the Twenty-One demands on China, which she sought to do while the rest of the world was busy. To attempt any such restraint today would mean that we were prepared to fight. Again in 1933 competent observers expected Japan to launch the two armies which she had prepared for "war games" and "maneuvers" at Russia's Siberian holdings. We entered into negotiations to recognize Russia—and nothing happened. But with Russia busy in Europe, Japan would be free to move rapidly in Asia toward her declared objectives.

Europe Is the Powder Keg

The peace of the world still depends, therefore, on avoiding conflict in Europe. And there the presence of two highly explosive dictatorships make the prospects very uncertain.

Great Britain is rather desperately trying to avert that war without permitting the dictators to call the tune of European diplomacy. If the issues can be brought home to the American people in time to persuade them that positive action to support liberalism and constitutional democracies is necessary if war is to be avoided, our weight may be thrown in time. We have in short the chance which Britain lost prior to 1914.

Power in Definite Action

If she had shown her intention clearly of opposing aggression at that time, the hopelessness of aggression would have restrained Germany.

Today, if our weight were put into the scales, there would be no explosion or the explosion would be met in such a way that the whole world would not be involved in a death struggle, with the democracies giving ground.

Can the League be made an instrument of genuine conciliation? How can the world be turned from struggling over raw materials and trade outlets? Or if the struggle is inevitable, where do America's best interests lie if we are to preserve our own American way of life?

Support for Lemke Sought of Farmers

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 2 (AP)—A bid for support for the presidential candidacy of Representative Lemke of North Dakota was shaped for presentation yesterday before the National Farm Holiday Association.

Representative Usher Burdick of North Dakota, campaign manager of the Union Party's standard-bearer, carried the appeal to the annual convention of the organization, sponsor of midwestern farm strikes several years ago.

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Littleton & Bethlehem, N. H.	6.76	3.80
Manchester, N. H.	2.02	1.15
Nashua, N. H.	1.41	.80
Newburyport, Mass.	1.35	.75
Old Orchard Beach, Me.	3.56	2.00
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'Theft' of Foreign Trademarks Stirs Action at World Parley; Reich Aids Needy Inventors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, July 2—The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Rights, after intensive discussions, has passed resolutions of considerable economic importance.

In a congress held here last month it was decided in the first place that an end should be put to the present system, under which an agent in his own country registered in his own name a trademark of a foreign producer on wares that he sells.

The congress resolved that an agent or business representative has no right to use the trademark of a foreign producer or combines without their knowledge or against their will.

Decision Deferred

Whether a manufacturer or seller of spare parts of a machine or other industrial production is entitled to use on them the trade mark of the original production was not decided.

There was so much disagreement in the views of different nations that the congress resolved that the matter should be reconsidered and that proposals for a solution of the difficulties should be submitted to a later congress.

"Slavish Reproduction"

Not even provisional agreement was arrived at on the question of "slavish reproduction" which was also postponed for further consideration.

The chief point at issue is briefly as follows: An invention is for a time protected by patent and then becomes free. Another person copies the patented article slavishly.

It is true that technically the patent now belongs to the world at large, but it is felt there are cases in which feelings of right, justice and morality resent the fact that another may make money out of a project of the original inventor's ingenuity without compensating him.

The congress found it impossible to reconcile the interests of the public at large with the interests that justifiably within certain limits belong to the original inventor and producer.

Uniform Rules Sought

This association to which 40 countries belong aims at obtaining a uniform international protection of patent rights of samples, models, trade-marks and other such industrial property. In the furtherance of this purpose it strives to bring into common accord the legislation on the subject in all countries and to promote the conclusion of international agreements bearing on it.

The association was established as an international institution in the year 1880 on the initiative of the French Government and its members meet every four years to discuss and act upon the material collected and the proposals elaborated by the separate national groups in the intervening period. The last congress was held in London in the year 1932 and the next will be in Lisbon in 1940.

Topics Under Discussion

At the recent congress discussions were mainly devoted to material of an elucidatory nature gathered by various national groups for use in formulation of revision proposals.

In the section dealing with patents the subjects for debate were concerned, among other matters, with "Forfeiture of the Priority Rights," "Revocation for Failing to Work," "Disclosure of the Invention by the Inventor Before Filing the Application." The trade-marks section debated suggestions from various nations for their greater protection.

Reports by special groups that are bringing forward suggestions based on a prolonged study of the matter were also considered. Such reports are concerned with, for example, "International Classification of Trade-Marks," "Reasons Why Trade-Marks May Be Refused or Canceled," and "Registration of a Trade-Mark in the Name of an Agent or Representative."

Forty Years in Preparation

It is an interesting coincidence that the new German patent law was recently promulgated. It has been 40 years in preparation, and in the final stages has been considerably imbued with the National Socialist motif.

One of the strong points of the new law is that—contrary to the one that is superseded, which did not concern itself with the inventor—the right to the patent is given to the inventor and not to the person who files the application for it.

Inventor's Name Kept

Whatever may happen later to the patent, the inventor's name appears and remains in the original documents concerning it, and in the official register.

While, however, the new Patent Law insures to the inventor his rights, it requires also that he shall uphold the inventor's honor and shall always remember that, as a member of the community, the product of his inventive faculty must benefit the community as well as himself.

The new law provides for a general reduction of fees, and furthermore it not only eases the payment of these reduced fees in cases of real necessity, but it also ensures that the impecunious inventor shall not lose his rights to the patent simply because he is unable to pay the annual dues.

All Relief Camps In Canada Closed; 14,291 Get Jobs

OTTAWA, July 2 (AP)—All relief camps in Canada have been closed, Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, announced today.

"Every man, resident in the camps, was offered employment if he so desired it, and no compulsion was used," Mr. Rogers stated. "The closing of the camps has been carried out without confusion to the men or to industry."

In a statement covering closing of the camps the Minister revealed 14,291 placements of men have been made since demobilization began March 1. From the camps the railways have taken 8853 men. The railways have also engaged 2297 men "from local sources," while 657 men from the camps have received employment on farms. Those placed in "other employment" numbered 2484.

At the commencement of demobilization, there were 20,376 men distributed in camps on 163 projects.

U. S. Agents Arrest 10 As Stamp Counterfeiters

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—With 10 persons under arrest, Secret Service agents claimed yesterday they had run down a ring of counterfeiters supplying bootleg liquor operators with illicit Canadian and United States excise stamps.

Capt. William H. Houghton said the 10 arrests were made last night and today by Secret Service agents aided by New York detectives. Some of the officers, he said, posed as bootleggers in contacting the ring.

British Columbia Marks Big Step In Rail Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 2—As part of the golden jubilee of this city, the neighboring town of Port Moody is celebrating today the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the first transcontinental train on the British Columbia coast.

In the first week of July, 1886, Engine 371 of the Canadian Pacific Railway came down the grades on the western side of the Rockies and stopped on the tracks at Port Moody, 12 miles east of Vancouver. A few years before Port Moody had been declared the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway and a boom in real estate resulted in the rise of a small city almost overnight.

Sir William Van Horne, the American who became president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and one of its greatest figures, decided to make Vancouver the terminus and Port Moody development slackened, although a small community still exists there, supported by sawmills and several other industries.

The original Engine 371 was taken from the yards at Winnipeg, where it has long remained in retirement, and brought here as a feature of the pioneers' reunion and pageant in today's celebration.

Lost Convention Chair Costs Democrats $2.50

PHILADELPHIA, July 1 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee received a bill for $2.50 today for a chair which was missing after President Roosevelt's acceptance speech Saturday night at Franklin Field.

"It was worth $2.50 just to count those chairs to see if any were missing," said Oliver A. Quayle Jr., executive assistant to the secretary of the committee. More than 18,000 were rented.

Mr. Quayle said checkers at the gates counted 113,548 persons who entered the field to hear the President.

Recalls Days of Pioneer Canadian Railroading

Canadian Pacific Railway — Arrival of First Through Train on British Columbia Seaboard

Einstein Rents Boat To Explore Saranac

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., July 2 (AP)—Dr. Albert Einstein arrived here for the summer season yesterday and immediately set out to rent a sailboat.

"I want maps of the lakes and the river, too," he explained, "so I can go exploring on the water."

Within two hours the mathematician had rented a catboat, and arranged to have it sailed from Lake Saranac, where he found it, to his estate on the outskirts of the city.

He was discouraged from taking the tiller of the craft himself for the 15-mile passage to his summer residence because of the treacherous narrows between Lake Saranac and Lake Flower, the body of water on which his residence is located.

The authority on relativity arrived from Princeton, N. J., with Mrs. Einstein and two women companions. He carried a violin.

Americans Seen as Nomads Living in Portable Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 2—A swing to the mass-production type of home, made of automotive materials, which may be hitched to the back of the family car and moved at will, was predicted by William B. Stout, Detroit automotive engineer, airplane designer and inventor of a mobile house, before the Science and Leadership Institute at Purdue University here.

"The labor of building should belong to the generation that lives in the homes, whereas today many of us are living in 'rubbish homes,'" said Mr. Stout. He declared that while there has been a comeback in the manufacturing industries, the housing industry has lagged until today the United States is short 250,000 homes. Costs are too high.

Home on Trailer

"If these houses are to be built and finished in time to be of service to this generation," he continued, "they must be of the mass-production type. The trailer should be a home rather than a vehicle, because we are becoming more and more nomadic. The portable, production type house will make us mobile in regard to labor and many other factors."

He predicted that the next step after the trailer and mobile house would be a two-story folding house, which could be transported on wheels to a selected location and there placed on a premanent foundation, the wheels being abandoned.

Mr. Stout's exhibition mobile house which measured 16 eet by six feet, six inches, on the road, parked on the campus here for several days, opened up into a 14 by 20 three-room house.

Unfolds Into Residence

A folding roof, floors and sides with rigid-steel construction, make this portable home possible. The walls are insulated and the home is equipped with all modern conveniences, including hot water heater, refrigerator, gas stove, lights, etc.

Dr. Walter B. Pitkin, author and lecturer, also addressed the institute, his topic being "The Foundations of Statesmanship." The man who wrote "Life Begins at Forty," "New Careers for Youth" and other books has been studying the world's agricultural and population trends.

"No nation in the world can afford the standard of living which we have attained," Mr. Pitkin said, "and we have gotten ourselves cordially hated by telling the other nations what we have in America.

True Picture of World

"We cannot get a true picture of the world until we make over our geographies, and study not merely boundaries, but the population of the different countries, and then see what they have to feed that population. Here in the Middle West you have the greatest slice of the 'good earth' of the world, the actual possibilities for growth and development not found anywhere else in the world."

Other nations may have need for social justice but there is no room for it in America, he said.

Dr. John R. Oliver of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., spoke on "Every Day Family Problems."

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"What do you think of Socony's new Mobilgas?" Our dealers have asked that question of thousands of motorists the past two weeks. The answers are a revelation!

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STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS

SOCONY

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Queer Winter

By Margery Bianco

The Ellis family, including Kay, a young art student; Garry, her practical sister; the children, Martin and Caroline, and their mother, decided to spend the winter in an old house in Connecticut. This meant giving up many city pleasures, but it gave their father, an archaeologist, a long-hoped-for opportunity to go on an expedition. Edna, a local taxi driver, and the Rowes, their nearest neighbors, helped them to learn country ways, but at times it was hard going.

Chapter Five

AFTER Thanksgiving the weather turned suddenly cold—a sharp business-like cold, with an air of having come to stay.

"Nearly an inch of ice on the rain barrel this morning," Garry would announce cheerfully, warming her chilled fingers as she watched through the window four bobbing heads in woolen caps—Shirley and Caroline, Martin and Jimmie, hurrying down the hill to catch the school bus.

Big Bertha did her duty nobly, though she seemed to consume as much wood as might run a locomotive until Mary Rowe, slipping over one morning to borrow some sugar, gave them a lesson in the proper setting of drafts.

"Wood stoves are all right," she said, "but I guess you've got to be brought up with them to know their ways. There—now your heat'll go where it belongs, not all up the stovepipe."

"Does it often get much colder than this?" asked Kay, who was the shivery one of the family.

"Colder?" Mary Rowe laughed. "It hasn't started to get cold yet! Why, I haven't even looked out the children's heavy underwear. You wait a bit!"

She looked anything but wintry herself, with slim bare ankles above her keds and only a thin windbreaker over her cotton house frock. "I guess this house ought to be pretty comfortable for you. The hill keeps the north wind off, but you'll get it from the south, and that's a mean wind in winter. How are your windows, pretty tight?"

"They were draughty yesterday," Mrs. Ellis told her. "That wind seemed to come in everywhere!"

Neighborly Help

"It's old sash. I'll get Neal to look at them." She went over and held her hand against the window sills, here and there. "Feel that? I tell you what you do. You get strips of newspaper and fill in all those cracks, poke it right down; that'll make a difference. There's plenty of little tricks to make a place comfortable, only you've got to know them. If you live in the country long you soon learn!"

Next to Edna, of whom they saw little these days, the Rowes were rapidly becoming the mainstay of the Ellis family. It was Neal who helped them bank the house with leaves and earth on the north side and nail over the wood-shed cracks; Neal who cut and hauled their cord wood for them and sawed it up; not with the gas engine which, like many of the Rowe possessions, had permanently broken down—"giv' up the ghost," as its owner cheerfully remarked—but by means of the faithful truck harnessed to an improvised saw-table, till there rose in the sideyard a mountain of stove wood which the Ellises innocently imagined would more than last them all winter.

It was Mary who advised in all household emergencies and who came miraculously to the rescue, dropping everything to dash bareheaded across the road, the time their stovepipe caught fire, which it inevitably did before long, they having supposed that all one needed to do with a stovepipe was to set it up and leave it there.

Martin and Caroline made no bones about preferring the Rowe household to their own. Jimmie was just a year older than Martin, while Shirley and Caroline could almost share birthdays. To see the two little girls together one might easily have taken pink-cheeked Caroline for the country child, for she was far sturdier in build, Shirley being slight and fair, with a pointed elfish face, upturned faintly freckled nose and gray dark-lashed eyes that looked too big for the rest of her features. While she and Caroline sewed, played dolls and kept house Martin and Jimmie were deep in their own plans and occupations. They spent evenings poring over the mail order catalogues and knew by heart every item in the departments in which they were interested.

Fall Evenings

The two were well matched. Jimmie had a born instinct for woodcraft and knew the name, habits and ways of every bird and beast around, while Martin had more than the average boy's knowledge of natural history, and moreover owned a father who knew all about prehistoric animals and dinosaurs' eggs and was at this very moment away on a scientific expedition in Central America.

Either Sam, the old back-and-tan foxhound, or Dolly, half hound, half pointer, usually lay stretched under the table in the middle of the floor, safe there from being trodden on or stumbled over, while Jimmie's Ranger, a brown and white nondescript and the best woodchuck dog in the neighborhood, shared with three cats the warmer refuge under the stove.

Martin was there one evening—Caroline too, for the next day was a Saturday—when Neal, who had been working late, came in, bringing a draft of cold air with him from the opened door.

"Going to snow before morning," he said, hanging up his leather jacket and coming over to the stove. "You can smell it coming, on the air."

Neal turned suddenly and old Sam, who had been asleep under the table, lifted his head.

"Hear that?"

From somewhere outside the house there sounded a strangled scream, followed by a wail that made Caroline turn white, while even Jimmie jumped in his chair and Martin's mouth hung open.

Neal looked from one to the other, smiling. If anything could have made Shirley's eyes any bigger it was the sound she had just heard as she sat there transfixed.

"Cheer up, Shirley, it's nothing but an ole gray fox hollerin'!" said Neal.

Martin drew breath.

"It—didn't sound like a fox. It sounded like—like a person. I thought foxes barked."

"They do. Red foxes bark. But the gray foxes, they just holler like that sometimes." Neal crossed the floor softly and threw open the back door. "Keep the dogs back, Jimmie, and give me the flashlight. He must have been right back of the house somewhere."

The boys pressed close beside him in the doorway as the flashlight played here and there on the dark yard, the dim sides of barn and outhouses. The cold, fresh air drove past them into the kitchen where the two little girls sat on the sofa, listening.

"Did you shut the chickens up all right, Jimmie?"

"Sure, Dad. Guess he came down nosin' around the garbage dump."

Shirley was peering anxiously under the stove, where the three cats still slept undisturbed.

Neal closed the door again.

"Wouldn't the dogs chase him?" Martin asked.

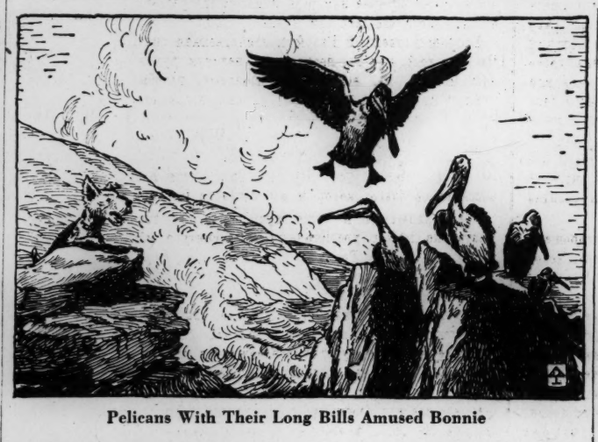
"Sure! And then we'd have them hollerin' up and down the hill all night, keeping you all awake. I'll put them out on the chain before we go to bed."

"I remember one fall," Jimmie said, "there were a lot of them used to hang round in the hollow back there, and one time I went out to the spring after dark and I was coming back with the flashlight and there was a gray fox tracked me all the way back to the house. He kept a-hollerin', and I'd turn the flashlight on him and he'd run, and then he'd keep a-coming again, and at last I threw the flashlight right at him and I had to run home in the dark."

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Drawn by Maurice Day for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Bonnie's First Glimpses of the Pacific Coast Were of Beautiful Bays, Rocks, and Sea Pools



Pelicans With Their Long Bills Amused Bonnie

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

Chapter Ten

The End of a Long Journey

ONE morning, near the end of November, Bonnie awoke from a sound sleep in the trailer and sat upright, pointing her nose. What was that smell, the smell that had awakened her?

The wind which was rising on the surrounding plateau was bringing a salty, keen, familiar fragrance which she had missed for weeks. She did not know, until that moment, that she had missed it. Her thought in an instant leaped the distance, the thousands of miles she had traveled since leaving Damariscotta, Maine, and the New England coast.

What were they doing on Elm Street without her—Marquis, the mastiff next door, and Puff and Trusty, the house cats? Just as she settled herself to long thinking about home, the signal was given for starting, and soon they were off on the road again, driving past beach after beach, beautiful bays and rocks and sea-pools. It was all different from Maine, although the moving sea and the salt smell were there.

When she was allowed to jump out and race with the boys along the sands she had a jolly time watching the strange sea-life caught in the rocks, in hollows which the tide had filled. Pelicans with their long bills and their funny, pompous walk amused her a great deal.

Then the journey, the long journey from coast to coast, came to an end. It ended in San Diego, California, in a lovely little house which, in November, had a dooryard full of flowers. Vines climbed up over it, to the very eaves. And in the garden, beside the house, stood a rounded tree with oranges ripening on its boughs.

"An orange tree!" sighed Bonnie, happily. "If only Mastiff could see it! He'll never believe me when I get back to Damariscotta and begin to tell him about things." A friendly bark interrupted her meditations. It couldn't—it couldn't be Mastiff! Of course not. But it was someone nearly as good. It was a dog named Ronnie, who lived in the next house, beyond the orange tree.

They took to each other from the start, and from the day they met they worked and played together and used the same patch of ground to hide their bones. Often as they lay in the sun, Bonnie would talk of the expected journey back East and wonder whether it would be in a trailer, and Ronnie would express a hope that some day he might see the rockbound New England coast, too.

(This is the last installment of the illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific, which has appeared on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.)

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

WHEN Yugoslavia recently issued a two-value series of stamps honoring Nicola Tesla, the famous electrical genius, it reminded us that many countries have paid tribute to their physicists and inventors in this manner.

This topic—recognition in the postage stamps of different countries of creative achievements by individuals—would be a most suitable one around which to build a special collection. You may recall that we discussed special collections in The Stamp Corner for last December, the subject at that time being the carrying and transportation of mail as shown on postage stamps.

Benjamin Franklin, who, through his kite experiments, dreamed of harnessing to the wheels of industry the electrical power he beheld in dark storm clouds, appears on the current one-cent United States stamp.

Thomas A. Edison, electrical wizard of the twentieth century, was honored by a special stamp in 1929 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his first lamp, which was lighted at Menlo Park, New Jersey, on Oct. 20, 1879.

Italy honored Alessandro Volta, physicist and inventor of the Voltaic battery, with an issue of four stamps in 1927.

Nicola Tesla, recently honored by Yugoslavia, was the first to develop an effective method of using alternating current and invented many new forms of electrical equipment and lamps, including the Tesla tube.

New Foreign Issues

Cuba—A monument was recently unveiled to the memory of Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez and to commemorate the erection of this monument the Government issued a special series of two stamps on May 19. The 1c value shows a portrait of General Gomez and the 2c value a view of the monument.

Dominican Republic—A fund is being raised for the erection of a building to house the National Library and Archives of the Dominican Republic. To help this fund along, the Government has issued a special series of 13 stamps. The money received from the sales of these stamps will be returned to the National Treasury to be placed in the fund.

The ½c lilac portrays Jose Nunez de Caceres, noted lawyer, writer and founder of Dominican journalism. The 1c green portrays Gregorio Luperon, who was Provisional President in 1879 and 1880, and a writer of no mean ability. The 2c carmine portrays Emiliano Tejera, one of the greatest writers Santo Domingo has ever produced and a man who was quite active in the affairs of his government.

The 3c violet portrays Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, the present President, who has during his term of office performed many worthy acts for his country. The 5c ultramarine portrays Jose Reyes who in 1882 composed the music for the Dominican National Anthem. The 7c greenish blue portrays Antonio Duverge one of the famous military heroes of the Republic.

The 25c lilac portrays Francisco J. Peynado, a noted lawyer and patriot, who held many high offices in the council of his Government. The 30c red portrays Salome Urena, a distinguished intellectualist, poetess, and founder of the Institute for Girls. The 50c olive brown portrays Jose Maria Cabral, who was active politically and served as head of the State three times. The 1P black portrays Manuel De Jesus Galvan, diplomat, jurist, author and publisher. The 2P brown portrays Gaston F. Deligne, who has been considered Santo Domingo's greatest poet.

Upper Row (Left to Right)—French Stamp for Benefit of Children of the Unemployed; German Issue Honoring Otto von Guericke; Yugoslavian Stamp Honoring Nicola Tesla; New Swedish Airmail Stamp. Lower (Left)—Stamp of Dominican Republic, Showing Proposed National Library and Archive Building; (Right) Cuban Issue Honoring Gen. Jose Miguel Gomez

France—An interesting stamp has been issued for the benefit of the children of the unemployed in France. The stamp shows the faces of several children framed in a window and the value is 50 centimes plus a surtax of 10c which goes toward the special fund.

Germany—Otto von Guericke has been honored on a new German 6 pf stamp, deep green in color. Von Guericke was a noted German physicist who invented the air pump and was an early experimenter with vacuums. Astronomy proved a fascination for him and he did much in the pioneer work in determining the periodicity of the comets.

The Netherlands—Two very attractive Netherlands stamps, triangular in shape, were issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the University of Utrecht. On the 6c value, which is brownish rose in color, Pallas Athene, the Greek Goddess of wisdom, is pictured; on the 12½ cent indigo blue, is Gishertus Voetius, the first theologian at the university. Utrecht was founded by the Romans and named by them Utrajectum. This will account for the name of the university appearing on the stamps as "Academia Trajectina."

Roumania—A special 6L rose-carmine stamp has been issued in Roumania, in connection with the Bucharest exhibition. The stamp also commemorates the 70th anniversary of the Dynasty. There is a surtax of 1 leu charged on each stamp which goes towards the exhibition expenses.

When Craft Work Keeps Campers Busy

Making Articles to Use in Camp

WHEN the camping season arrives, a discussion of crafts is always timely. For when a camper is not practicing for swimming tests, improving his canoeing or archery, tennis or music, putting in a little extra work on languages, reading or hiking, it is pleasant to be doing something interesting with the hands.

To make out of the simplest materials articles needed in the campers' daily life is an especially pleasurable experience, for it gives one the feeling of being a real pioneer.

Overnight hikes and canoe trips of several days' duration require special equipment which can often be made by the campers themselves in a short period before the expedition starts.

Leather belts, for holding up shorts or dungarees, and neat little leather cases for notebooks, that will make it a pleasure to keep notes of the trip, can be made in an increasing variety of patterns and colors.

Sheepskin Jackets

Leather waistcoats to put under sweaters are a fine protection against the wind on a forest hike. Cow hide can be purchased in many hues and shades and makes a most toolable medium for belts and purses, while sheepskin with a suède finish is capital for little jackets or book covers. Manufacturers will furnish on request detailed catalogues of skins available for every kind of leathercraft and of the many different kinds of tools.

Canoes and paddles are an essential part of the equipment for a trip through a lake region, but since a canoe is a major crafts project it is not likely to be completed until toward the end of the summer. Each girl or boy can, however, start out with a paddle made at camp.

The beginner will find spruce about the easiest wood on which to work, and a spruce paddle is both light and strong. Rock maple and white ash are often employed. Camping and Scout manuals can be obtained containing instructions and information concerning measurements. Many campers make their paddles of white ash. At one camp they help to cut down the tree, which is then taken to a sawmill in the surrounding district, cut into boards and planed.

These girls, who range from 13 to 19 years of age, also make their own bows and arrows for archery, using a lemon wood which is purchased in staves, for the bows. It is planed and notched for the string, which they make out of No. 10 shoe thread, well waxed.

Arrows From Birch

The arrows are made from birch, pointed with a blank cartridge. They are winged with turkey feathers from a neighboring farm, and each girl paints around the feather a decoration exclusively hers as far as the color combination is concerned, thus providing her with a ready means of distinguishing her own weapons.

The chief difference between living out of doors completely, as one does on an overnight hike or canoe trip, and living within reach of the shelter cabins of the camp is the outdoor sleeping. This is a feature to be well considered before starting on an overnight trip.

At Camp Blazing Trail, Denmark, Maine, the girls begin very early in the season to prepare for their great ten-day canoe adventure, through a hundred miles of exquisite lakes; boughs or balsam, which is perhaps the most comfortable sort of "bedspring" but is not the easiest thing to make.

It is fairly simple, however, to make a satisfactory waterproof mattress from old sheeting or from two yards of unbleached material 54 inches wide. It can be dyed khaki color or green before using.

Folding this piece in two and sewing it along all sides, leaving only an opening of about 15 inches on one side, you can easily stuff it with dried leaves, ferns, balsam or pine tips. A pillow can also be filled in the same way.

Now for the thing inside which you will crawl. It must be warm and lined in such a way as to give free circulation to warm air. It must be a protection from rain and wind. It must be made to open so that the lining can be removed and spread out to dry. Warmth without unnecessary weight or bulk is the chief aim.

Whatever material is chosen for padding, it is the fluffiness that contributes most to the heat-giving quality. The warmest blanket is always that which is most loosely woven, for the air imprisoned among the fibers acts as a wall against the outside cold, in the same manner in which an air space between the outer and inner walls of a house forms an insulator.

Choose Lining Carefully

The best bags are made with a lining of several light, fluffy, wool blankets or with one of wool, such as the girls at Blazing Trail are using this year. Tackling the lining first, one can spread out a thin double blanket, place about three pounds of carded wool on one half of it, bringing the other half over and catching the edges together here and there.

Waterproof cloth for the outside covering, with zipper fastening allows the lining to be taken out and aired. Such a bag will be between six and seven feet in length and almost three in width.

Closed on all sides as far up as the breast of the sleeper, the end of the bag may be continued into a kind of flap for tucking about the shoulders. If the lining consists of three or four layers of blanketing, then it is possible to turn in under one layer, and later, as the night grows colder, get under thicker cover.

PEARL STRACHAN

(This is the first of four articles on camp handcrafts, which are appearing on this page on successive Thursdays.)

Boys at Camp Leelanau, Glen Arbor, Mich., Building Model Airplanes

Girls Working at Handcrafts at Camp Blazing Trail, Denmark, Maine

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Drift Fence—This picture brings a popular Zane Grey story to the screen with Tom Keene as a Texas Ranger who circumvents the cattle rustlers. Fast riding and scenic picturesqueness.

Early to Bed—Here is a film farce that renews the partnership of Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland on the screen as comic newly-weds who inadvertently become entangled with burglars.

Girl of the Ozarks—This film provides another varied juvenile part for the winsome and merry Virginia Weidler as a mountain waif who finally finds a good home.

The Green Pastures—The reverently naïve stage play, picturing the events of the Old Testament as imagined by a simple and devout rural Negro Sunday School teacher in the light of his neighborhood experiences, is successfully brought to the screen in this film. Rex Ingram plays three important parts with sharp character shadings, and the Hall Johnson Choir sings spirituals as accompaniment to the action.

Hearts Divided—A romance of Baltimore in the long ago is the theme of this picture, with Marion Davies as a belle who finds that her suitor from France is destined to marry another in conformity with Napoleon's plans. Dick Powell and Claude Rains have important parts.

The Poor Little Rich Girl—This is Shirley Temple's latest film. It gives her the part of a small heiress who escapes her restricted routine in a self-chosen vacation during which she joins a vaudeville act. She has a group of new songs and dances.

[This guide is printed on this page on the first Thursday of each month.]

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Our Neighborhood Full of Secrets

OUR street has only one side to it. The other is a canal, bordered with driveways ornamentally planted and lamp-lit at night. Canoes and pleasure yachts possess it in the summer and surreptitious swimming goes on between the lights when the nights are hot. In the winter the water is let out and it becomes a hollow white highway for the skiers to reach the hills beyond, a change so complete that, even after many years, we can't get used to it.

Our house is perched high up on what was once a sandy cliff, but is now an ornamental slope planted with dwarf pines and rock gardens and tended religiously by squads of gardeners armed with rakes and hoes; and, in the early mornings, with fire hose which shoots the canal water even as high as our front lawn for which we are duly grateful, as it saves doing it ourselves.

So IT REALLY isn't a street at all. They call it a drive—Echo Drive, which is rather a nice name. I always wonder what makes echoes and why this particular sandy ridge, with a river valley on one side and the canal on the other, should have one any more than anywhere else. Probably the Indians noticed it first, when they war-whooped round here and received unexpected phantom defiance and wasted much time in stalking imaginary enemies among the pines.

Anyhow, there it is and the double hoot of the trains and freight boats on the canal is quite startling on quiet nights.

The far side of the canal is devoted to a provincial fair and sports ground. Cumbered with buildings of the most excruciating Edwardian exposition period, it is mercifully empty and silent fifty-one weeks in the year, but blazes up into unspeakable noise and public allurement for the fifty-second and is redeemed for us only by firework displays gloriously reflected in the black water between. We have our revenge for the noise by holding pyrotechnic parties. Guests arrive at ten and sit on the canal railings and, after a coruscating half-hour, troop in hungrily for food and drink. It is the most economical form of entertainment we have so far discovered.

So ALL OUR neighbors are on one side of the street, and even they are still blessedly separated by vacant land and clumps of pine trees, where our cats and dogs can adventure and make acquaintance and occasional rabbits pay return visits to our lawns in the summer dawns.

Neighbors, until you know them, are fascinating beings to weave stories around—and this is no cynicism. You can imagine the most romantic and exciting things about the half-known just as you can about the half-seen in the twilight.

We happen to know few of our immediate neighbors, so their oddities have never been laid, and I want to remember them before they vanish in the prosaic sunshine of acquaintance.

We do know the actually next-door ones, of course; we couldn't help. We lend each other things; ladders and butter and things like that. But we don't inter-visit and we each have our oddities, the only difference being perhaps that they are too polite to notice or remember ours while here I am apochryphally reciting theirs to make a literary holiday.

Their character is centered in their car. It is a touring car that takes father and mother in front, and young Donald and Marion behind, and in all the years we have been here it has never had the top up. It certainly hibernates from November to April, but from April to November it is wide-open, rain, shine or thunder.

Sometimes we see the family arriving home in a tempest, swathed in rugs or coats dripping from every edge, and sometimes they pack their golf bags and depart in the same case; but neither coming or going are any concessions made to the weather. It is superfluous to mention their nationality; there is only one so hardy.

OCCASIONALLY WE WONDER whether the children, reared among radiators and tropical summers, are ever unpatriotic enough to venture a murmur over the porridge and the marmalade and beg father for a roof over their traveling heads on some spouting wet holiday; and I can hear his spartan and spirited answer: "I'll no do it. Shall we weaken in a new country, just because it's a wee bit saft the morn?" Remember Achindarrach! But they make us feel a little bit guilty, not to say luxurious, when we set off picnicking in a covered car, wet or fine; and we have vague regrets at having gone back on our own atmospheric inheritance, even if it wasn't so testing as Achindarrach.

Not far away on the other side is a tiny old wooden house, well-painted and most scrupulously neat, the kind that looks as though it could be loaded on a truck and moved away in an hour. A white-haired old lady lives there alone. Only occasionally, and on the finest summer evenings, does she ever appear outside and then only to hang out or gather in a few spotless clothes from the line.

Mysterious young men turn up on summer evenings to mow and clip the tiny lawn and water the hydrangeas, or paint the front steps, and vanish as quietly as they came. Once in a while an immense and palatial motorcar, as long as the house, stands outside for hours and a bored chauffeur nods over his paper.

WHO IS SHE? I think she must be some old family retainer, pensioned and independent, hale and hearty, who won't live with her children for independence sake, but lets them come and do her outside chores just to show her good will. The parlor car must bring a grateful employer, whose nurse she was and who loves her as I loved mine.

Our only contact is through our cats. They visit and sit soberly on the same fence, yawning in the sunshine and occasionally patting each other's noses when the yawns get too cavernous. They know the whole story. Cats know everything. It can't be long now before Tuppy learns to talk; she is studying the typewriter ready for her memoirs and already knows how to tap the keys and this is one of the first things I shall ask her.

If a family isn't judged today by the motorcars it keeps, at least they provide definite keynotes to character and high lights on habits.

A FEW DOORS and a little wood beyond the old lady is a tall brick house standing in a lawn, seeming to possess every convenience, as the agents say, of modern life except the inevitable garage which is built in these parts before the bathroom and immediately after the basement. So two large black cars stand out on the drive all the year round, day or night, rain or shine; and one or the other of them is there all the time.

On winter mornings I see them almost buried in the snow and on summer ones blistering in the hottest sun. I pass the house four times a day at least and never yet have I seen anyone entering or leaving either the house or the cars.

The mystery is a deep and dark one. Does the owner drive them alternately, ticking them off on a calendar in the hall? Does Prima go best on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Secunda feel fittest on the other days? It may be there is a wife as well, or perhaps two brothers or even twin sisters with twin cars. Although I see them every day, I can't tell Prima from Secunda and I often wonder whether the owners do—perhaps that's the solution, they think there's only one.

BUT REALLY OUR out-and-out oddest neighbors live back to back with us; in fact, our gardens march together. We call them the "Whistlers," but their real name is quite different beginning with O' something. They must be unique. One and all they whistle on their fingers. Father and mother, little Jimmy and less Doris, not to speak of Nancy, the maid. Whenever they want to speak to each other even up and down the road, or across the canal, all they have to do is to slide a couple of the less important fingers into their mouths and send plain or family code blasts shrilling across the distance.

I do wonder how it all began? Did father win mother's hand because he could arrange trysts on his fingers across the lonely estuary, and her other beaux couldn't? Or did their digital duets at village concerts draw them together? Maids—even whistling ones—must leave sometimes and I can imagine mother saying to father, after dinner one night, when a new maid has just arrived: "Nancy simply can't make a sound on her fingers. Isn't it a nuisance? Shall I teach her or will you?" and father replying confidently: "Oh, send her to me when the children are in bed and I'll start her." And, sure enough, after a quiet interval, at first waveringly, then clear and competent, the familiar sounds would begin to shrill from Nancy's mouthful of fingers and all would be well. Jimmy and Doris could be fetched home to meals without scouring the neighborhood.

BOTH JIMMY AND Doris are born wanderers—perhaps it is begotten of confidence in the family communication powers—and particularly in the summer they are usually distantly absent at supper and bed times. Then comes the opportunity for father, mother and maid to test their prowess on their fingers. Nancy fails ignominiously, although she can reach most of the immediate neighborhood. Mother is no more successful, although she is doing her best on the back porch. I am listening in. I can't very well help, without ear plugs.

Finally father comes to the rescue. "Let me try them with 'Cook House Door'; they know that and it'll bring them if anything will." And the familiar notes split the welkin irreparably. After a long pause, a faint reply comes floating back, and Mother says: "That comes from the river; they must be at the beach swimming. Nancy, you'd better hold supper for ten minutes."

All my life I've tried to whistle on my fingers and never succeeded. I wonder what the secret is! Our neighborhood is full of secrets.

E. B.

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SQUIRREL AND MEDLARS: *A Painting by Yogetsu.*

PUPIL of the most renowned painter of the Japanese Ashikaga Idealistic Period, Yogetsu emulated his master, Sesshu, in his devotion to nature. These artists studied the phenomena of nature first hand and painted accurately what they observed. They had the gift of conveying the living presence of the subject, of giving it the quality of reality. They lived at the time of the great Italian Renaissance masters, who were also painting from direct observation.

"Squirrel and Medlars" is a typical subject taken from nature. Only a detail, an episode, it is given quality and significance by the deft hand of the artist who employs two devices to gain his end, namely, line and light-and-shadow. The squirrel is painted with a few well-laid strokes which touch off his rounded back, his conical head, his proudly swung tail. The painter has revealed the subjects in most characterizing moments.

The medlar is a small Eurasian tree.

Porcelains From China

THE Portuguese and the Dutch were the first to trade with China and to bring to Europe, together with its products, the magic of its strange civilization.

On Holland especially it is impossible to exaggerate the influence of China: the development of her dykes, of her canals, whether for transport or for irrigation, her intensive gardening, her passion for flowers, a thousand borrowings betray it: Baudelaire with an artist's divination has subtly indicated this in his "Invitation au Voyage." The fascination which this land exercised over the Dutch was little by little transmitted through them to the whole of Europe. Chinese porcelain, of which they had the monopoly, was the chief vehicle of this transmission. They not only brought home the eagerly treasured porcelain on which the landscapes, the inhabitants, the customs and the refinements of China lived again; they attempted to reproduce, if not the precious material itself, at any rate its decoration, and the Delft ware familiarized every home with aspects of the land of pagodas and of mandarins, of palanquins, of sunshades and of screens, of dainty gardens where the fragile grace of princesses and of willows sways to the breath of the wind beneath scrolls of dragons, clouds and fabulous beings. It was above all through this art, the most characteristic and intimate expression of its civilization, that China set Europe adreaming: an immediate influence was exercised on French design by the magnificent gift of porcelain ware and Chinese vases sent by the King of Siam to Louis XIV and certain Frenchmen of distinction; tapestries, new forms and new materials, a hitherto unknown scheme of decoration and range of colour betray this influence; and throughout all the eighteenth century it kept pace with the growing curiosity excited by the fantastic country which enjoyed the singular privilege of thus multiplying throughout space images of its life.—From "China," by ÉMILE HOVELAQUE, translated by MRS. LAURENCE BINYON. (New York: Dutton.)

Letters

I SENT you a letter yesterday,
Enclosing a breath of pines swayed by a lazy breeze,
A sunbeam caught from a rippled lake,
The coolness of ivy-covered walls,
And the echoes of laughing youth
Strolling down from the hillside campus
To the crooked lanes of the valley.
What will your answer have beneath its seal?
A picture of white-garbed tourists in the long shadow of a skyscraper,
Shouts of children on a foam-swept beach,
The perfume from the rose garden in the park,
Or the peace of your own quiet self?
When I open it in the shade of the pines,
Shall I tremble with the joy
Of sudden beauty?

RAYMONA HULL

Good Is Inexhaustible

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMAN experience, with its necessities and ever-recurring problems, has long made mankind believe that the supply of the good things essential to welfare and happiness, such as health, satisfactory employment, plenty, and companionship, must sometime diminish, and then come to a stop. Yet, in spite of this general belief in the reality and power of evil, and the consequent fear of lack, hopeful efforts are continually being made to find something which will make these good things more secure and lasting.

When this same belief in the inevitable cessation of good came to a widow of whom we read in the Old Testament, she was obedient to the prophet, whose faith in God proved its utter unreality and powerlessness. Because of drought and consequent famine, her barrel of meal and cruse of oil had dwindled to the last portion, leaving just enough to make one more little cake for herself and her son. At that juncture, when she faced starvation, a wondrous thing happened, which was to change her whole outlook. The prophet Elijah, directed by God to find food in Zarephath, met this woman at the gate of the city gathering sticks for the fire. He asked her to give him food and drink. When she replied that she had but sufficient food for a last meal for herself and her son, Elijah bade her make him a cake first, telling her not to fear.

Then followed that glorious promise, upon which so many Bible students have pondered: "For thus saith the Lord God of Israel, The barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse of oil fail, until the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth" (I Kings 17:14). The woman, in simple trust and obedience, went at once to make Elijah a cake. And the wonderful result was that "she, and he, and her house, did eat many days. And the barrel of meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail" (17:15, 16).

How easy it would have been for that woman to have refused Elijah's request in the face of such seemingly desperate circumstances! How easy to withhold the little she had in the desire to meet her own needs first! But, instead, she implicitly obeyed the loving message, "Fear not." She trusted in the prophet's knowledge of God. And her own needs were met while she unselfishly shared what she had with another. Her reward was instantaneous. The supply of those good things which she needed at that time did not cease.

Are we, today, afraid that our "barrel of meal" and our "cruse of oil"—those good things which we need most urgently, whatever they may be—are fast failing and will soon vanish? Do we seem to face lack, failure, or sickness? Is fear knocking at the door of our thought, tempting us to believe that we must think first and only of ourselves in the struggle to retain any good we may have? And are we afraid to be joyously confident when facing difficulties, because we fear the next moment we may be plunged into deprivation and despair? Then, with childlike trust and obedience, let us turn to our divine Father-Mother and accept Love's assurance, "Fear not," knowing that His goodness never faileth. For He who sustained of old all who turned to Him, will sustain us in these latter days, for "his mercy endureth for ever."

To gain and maintain this attitude of confident assurance in the continuity of good in the face of difficulties, however, we need to understand the true nature of God and man. And this understanding is revealed to us through the inspired teachings of Christian Science. In its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn that God is infinite good, and that man, made in God's own image and likeness, reflects all the good that belongs to God. We find, too, that it is only the belief that material existence can first give and then take away that which is good and life-giving, that has held us in bondage to fear, sin, and selfish greed.

God is the only Mind and power, and as we understand this great spiritual truth we find that those evil beliefs which seemed to have power over our health, happiness, and success, disappear as mist before the sunshine. On page 82 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being.' This Mind, then, is not subject to growth, change, or diminution, but is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

What a glorious release from anxiety and fear we find in this unburdened reliance on God for the supply for all our needs! We are learning in Christian Science that this undeviating law of good has never changed, and is always at hand to meet every human need. As Mrs. Eddy comfortingly assures us on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

БЛАГО НЕИСЧЕРПАЕМО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ОПЫТ жизни человеческой с ее нуждами и одними и теми же постоянно возвращающимися проблемами давным давно уверил род людской, что всякий приток необходимых для нашего благополучия и счастья хороших вещей например здоровья, хорошей службы, обилия и дружбы,—должен рано или поздно пойти на убыль и затем окончательно иссякнуть. Не смотря на то, что все верят в реальность и силу зла, следствием чего и является боязнь бедности, люди однако затрачивают много подающих надежд усилий в поисках за средством, которое обеспечило бы для нас более длительно и солидно эти хорошие вещи.

Когда это самое верование, что всему хорошему неминуемо должен наступить конец, овладело некой вдовой, о которой говорится в Ветхом Завете, то она послушалась Пророка, который своей верой в Бога доказал ей полную нереальность и несостоятельность этого верования. Из за наступившего вследствии засухи голода, принадлежавшие вдове кадка с мукой и кувшин с маслом настолько опустели, что оставалось только достаточно, чтобы испечь еще один хлебец для вдовы и ее сына. И вот в то время, как обстоятельства складывались так, что ей приходилось считаться с возможностью голодной смерти, случилось нечто совершенно чудесное, нечто всецело изменившее ее взгляд на будущее. Пророк Илия, направленный Богом за пищей в Сарепту, встретил эту женщину у городских ворот, где она собирала дрова для огня. Илия обратился к ней с просьбой дать ему поесть и попить. В ответ на ее слова, что у нее едва имеется достаточно, чтобы вдвоем со своим сыном поесть в последний раз, он велел ей не бояться и изготовить хлебец для него в первую голову.

Затем последовало то чудесное обетование, о котором много было передумано мыслей людьми, изучающими Библию. "Ибо так говорит Господь Бог Израилев: мука в кадке не истощится, и масло в кувшине не убудет до того дня, когда Господь даст дождь на землю" (Третья книга Царств 17:14). С простым искренним доверием и послушанием женщина тут-же пошла приготовить хлеб для Илии. А чудесный результат был тот, что "кормилась она, и он, и дом ее несколько времени. Мука в кадке не истощалась, и масло в кувшине не убывало" (17:15, 16).

Как было бы легко для этой женщины отказать Илие в его просьбе, ввиду таких повидимому безнадежных обстоятельств. Как было бы просто удержать для себя то малое, что у нее имелось из желания прежде всего удовлетворить свои собственные нужды. Вместо этого она безоточно повиновалась любовному завету: "Не бойся." Она доверилась Пророку, доверилась его знанию Бога. И вот ее собственные нужды были удовлетворены в то время, как она бескорыстно делилась с другим тем, что имела. Она была мгновенно вознаграждена. Приток тех хороших вещей, в которых она тогда нуждалась не прекратился.

Опасаемся-ли мы нынче, что быстро пойдет на убыль и скоро совсем исчезнет содержимое нашей "кадки с мукой" и нашего "кувшина с маслом"—то есть что-бы то ни было хорошее в чем мы крайне нуждаемся? Думается-ли нам, что впереди нас ожидают нужда, неудачи или болезнь? Стучится-ли страх в двери наших мыслей, соблазняя и уговаривая нас поверить, что мы должны прежде всего думать о себе и только о себе в нашей борьбе за сохранение того хорошего, что у нас есть? Боимся-ли мы быть веселыми и уверенными перед лицом затруднений из страха, что в следующую минуту может случиться, что мы будем ввержены в нужду и отчаяние? Если это так, то обратимся с детской доверчивостью и послушанием к нашему божественному Отцу-Матери и примем заверение Любви: "Не бойся,"—поступим так, зная, что Его доброта нам никогда не изменяет. Тот, Кто поддерживал издревле всех, кто к Нему обращался, поддержит и нас в наши времена, "ибо вовек милость Его."

Для того, чтобы приобрести и сохранить такую спокойную уверенность в непрерывности блага перед лицом тяжелых обстоятельств, мы должны, однако, понимать истинную природу Бога и человека. И это понимание открывается для нас через вдохновенное учение Христианской Науки. Из книги текста этой Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанной Мэри Бэкер Эдди, мы узнаем, что Бог есть бесконечное благо и что человек, созданный по образу и подобию Бога отражает в себе все благо принадлежащее Богу. Мы также узнаем, что в плену у страха, греха и эгоистической алчности держит нас одно лишь ложное представление о том, что материальная жизнь может сперва нам дать, а потом отобрать то, что хорошо и что дает нам жизнь.

Бог—единственный Разум и единственная сила. По мере того, как мы познаем эту великую духовную истину, мы видим, как исчезают, подобно туману от сияния солнца, те дурные верования, которые, казалось, властвовали над нашим здоровьем, нашим счастьем и нашим преуспеванием в жизни. На странице 82 "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Эдди пишет: "Бессмертный Разум есть Бог, бессмертное благо; которым мы, согласно Писанию 'живем, движемся и существуем.' Поэтому этот Разум не может увеличиваться, изменяться или уменьшаться, ибо Разум есть божественное разумение, или Принцип всего истинного бытия, который вечно держит в ритмичном кругообращении раскрывающегося блаженства человека, как живого свидетеля и вечную идею неисчерпаемого блага."

Какое чудесное чувство освобождения от забот и страха испытываем мы, когда мы с легким сердцем всецело подагаемся на Бога, как на Того, Кто дает нам все для нас необходимое. Мы узнаем в Христианской Науке, что этот неуклонный закон добра никогда не изменяется и всегда у нас под рукой для удовлетворения всех нужд человеческих. Согласно отрадному заверению Mrs. Эдди на странице 307 "Miscellaneous Writings:" "Божественная Любовь —наша помощь—вечно с нами, и если вы станете ждать никогда не сомневаясь, то вы будете иметь все, что вам нужно каждую минуту."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

A World of Snowy Peaks

ONE on his first trip toward the mountains would hardly guess, looking at the softly-folded hills, that enchanted courts of nature lie beyond those guardian walls; that range on range, and lakes and wooded vales—like backdrops in a mighty play—wheel into view and away—up and up, faces bare and bleak, heads cowled forever in fathoms of snow. Yet one may pass that barrier by many a magic trail; and we who live in the shadow of the hills have found and know them all.

One summer day Redfeather Lakes were our goal, by way of Owl Canyon, with its piñon pines, twisted and somber, and its striking parapet of rocky strata, eroded to strange, colorful beauty by winds and waters of ages long gone. On we went, past alabaster mines, between granite walls boldly splashed as a painter's palette; in our ears, as we entered a valley, the briefly-caught music of canyon falls; past rolling ranches, low log houses, crooked corrals, and cattle with shining coats, their heads moving slowly along the meadow-grass—vividly green from meandering streams. Dipping, climbing, turning, the rocks, with every upward swing, more breath-takingly rugged, richer in color; the skies bluer and deeper for the pine battalions that shoulder against them. A last crest—Redfeather!

A linked chain of clear lakes, reflecting on their foothill border great painted boulders, piled high in fantastic disarray; and here and there on a flat-topped rock, little sunken bowls brimming with sparkling water from high-bubbling, invisible springs. And from the topmost crag a world of snowy peaks scissoring the sky.

On the way down we found shelter from the snow-edged breeze in the lee of a great, softly-lichened rock, where, also, in crevices sculptured just for them, grew clumps of dew-wet, lacy ferns and delicate spring flowers. The ruffled waters below us flashed with tiny sunflames. We listened—the faint wash of waves on the stanch feet of our rock—a mountain bluebird—the needled harp of a lone, wind-bent pine humming an ancient symphony came to our ears.

Blue skies, painted titan rocks, darkly-massed pines and white-limbed aspens—swaying in leafy veils of palest green; a chain of glinting lakes; the timeless hush of white-cowled hills—Redfeather!

P. R. C.

The Lake in Rain

HAVE you seen how rain comes gently to quiet water,
Pricking its surface with small enchanted circles
But troubling not the tranquil depths of it?

—EVELYN JUDD, in "American Lyric Poetry." (New York: Galleon.)

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United States Oarsmen Win in England—Miss Jacobs and Frau Sperling in Final

U. S. Champion Wins 6-4, 6-2 At Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 2 (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., four times American champion, gained the final round of the All-England tennis championship today with a 6—4, 6—2 victory over Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland.

Miss Jacobs's opponent in the final, to be played Saturday, will be Frau Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany and Denmark. Frau Sperling conquered Mme. Simone Mathieu of France, 6—3, 6—2.

For Miss Jacobs, her victory today atoned for two previous defeats suffered at the hands of the plump Polish star and marked the third straight year and the fifth time since 1929 that she has reached the final in this tournament. Frau Sperling was an unsuccessful finalist five years ago.

Dull Rallies

The first set of the Sperling-Mathieu match lasted 40 monotonous minutes, marked by frequent dull rallies, with both players hitting the ball as softly as possible. Frau Sperling's longer legs and better court covering gave her the edge.

In winning the second set, 6—2, Frau Sperling was too steady for her slow-footed rival. Mme. Mathieu dashed off the court without waiting for her conqueror.

The crowd had grown to 14,000 when Miss Jacobs and Miss Jedrzejowska started their semifinal match.

Relies on Chop Strokes

The Polish player, displaying a smoking service and forehand, proved a formidable antagonist, especially in the first set. Miss Jacobs flat drives were no match for Jadwiga's thunderbolts, so the American titleholder went back to her famous chop stroke and Miss Jedrzejowska became another victim of this soft and tantalizing weapon.

In the first set it appeared to be anybody's match until Jadwiga's control fell completely apart and Helen broke through her serve in the vital tenth game. Thereafter, Miss Jacobs used the chop almost to the exclusion of her other weapons and permitted Miss Jedrzejowska few forehand shots in the second set.

While Miss Jacobs and Frau Sperling rest tomorrow, the men's championship will be decided between Fred Perry, the defending titleholder, and Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany.

Donald Budge and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, Cambridge, Mass., defeated Austin and Kay Stammers, 7—9, 6—3, 6—1, in the fourth round of the mixed doubles yesterday.

Jean Borotra, veteran "Bounding Basque," suffered injuries as he and Jacques Brugnon eliminated the American-Japanese combination of Merriman Cuninggim and Jiro Ito, 6—2, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2, in the quarter-final round of men's doubles.

Borotra fell heavily on the stone flagging at the side of the court in the third set. He barely was able to finish the match.

Americans Advance

The American champions, Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, defeated the Australian team, Vivian McGrath and Clifford Sproule, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, and qualified to meet England's Davis Cup combination, Pat Hughes and Charles Tuckey, in the semifinals.

Don Budge of Oakland, Calif., and Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., advanced to the semi-final round of the mixed doubles with a 6—0, 6—2 triumph over Ference Kukuljevic and Countess de la Valdene. The victory put the Americans a round ahead of the rest of the field.

Yvon Petra and Mme. Mathieu of France defeated Merriman Cuninggim of the United States and Miss McOstrich, 6—4, 7—5, in the fourth round.

John Van Ryn and Mrs. Van Ryn of Philadelphia were eliminated in the same round by Andre Martin-Legeay and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France at 6—1, 7—5.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	43	26	.623
Chicago	41	25	.621
Pittsburgh	39	31	.557
Cincinnati	36	30	.545
New York	37	32	.536
Boston	33	38	.465
Philadelphia	23	46	.333
Brooklyn	23	47	.329

Results July 1

Boston 8, New York 6.
Pittsburgh 9, St. Louis 4.
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 3.
Chicago at Cincinnati, rain.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	44	32	.579
St. Paul	44	36	.550
Columbus	41	38	.519
Minneapolis	40	38	.513
Indianapolis	38	37	.507
Kansas City	38	39	.494
Toledo	35	43	.449
Louisville	31	48	.392

Results July 1

Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 3.
Toledo 4, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 9, Milwaukee 4.
One game postponed.

Trenton Joins League

TRENTON, N. J., July 2 (AP)—The New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League, which heretofore has operated in the two states represented in its name, added a New Jersey member to its roster yesterday. The newcomer to the circuit is Trenton, Joseph C. Cambria of Baltimore announcing the immediate transfer of his York, Penna., franchise to the Jersey capital. He said the first game here will be an exhibition contest with the Washington Senators early next week.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
LAST 3 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1—No Tax

Stars of the Court Game

Topical

Kay Stammers (Left) and Helen Hull Jacobs

Wightman Tennis Contest Is Great Uphill Victory

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WIMBLEDON — Well, the first of this year's big international lawn tennis matches here—between British and American women for the Wightman Cup—staged-managed itself beautifully, providing an appreciative audience with steadily increasing thrills until success in the last contest, a four-hander, gave America a great and glorious victory. That victory was held in suspense until spectators were fairly breathless with excitement. At five games all in the final set of the concluding doubles, it was anybody's match. Two games later it was America's.

The fluctuations of fortune in that doubles battle form a Wimbledon epic. At the end of the opening set it looked as if the Wightman Cup would pass into Britain's care for the first time since 1930. For Kay Stammers and Freda James had got off the mark in wonderful style. They smashed, they drove, they retrieved—all with the greatest vigor—and in this whirlwind manner they took 6 games to 1. But Helen Jacobs and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan had an answer to that. It lay chiefly in Miss Jacob's ability to recover her best form, which had been very seldom discerned in the two singles matches that she previously lost. Mrs. Fabyan expressed her appreciation in practical fashion. And the score was called 6—3. One set all.

Then came the grand finale. At first there was a heavy American bombardment of Miss James. She withstood it gallantly. Three games all. England then faltered, rallied, broke through Mrs. Fabyan's service. Four all. The next game, accounted mighty important, went to America through Helen's manlike smashes. The next had almost followed the same route when England's undaunted pair twice snatched it back by saving match points. Five games all. And the rest you know.

History repeated itself in the early stages of the competition, for in the first day's matches, Britain led by two to one, as was the case at Forest Hills last year. To bring this situation about, Kay Stammers and Dorothy Round, who are ranked jointly in first place among British women players, had gained two convincing victories—the former over Helen Jacobs, who was by no means at her best, the latter over Mrs. Fabyan—and Mrs. J. Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock had defeated Miss Dearman and Miss Lyle.

Next day the pendulum swung over hard the other way. Kay Stammers, always a variable quality, succumbed to the able strategy of Mrs. Fabyan' Ruth M. Hardwick, new to Wightman Cup matches, fell before the resolute Miss Babcock. Fortunately for Britain, between these two matches Miss Round, playing with delightful poise and drawing upon a marvelous repertoire of strokes, had accounted for Miss Jacobs, who was again palpably out of touch. So, with the score at three matches all, everything depended on the last event on the card.

James Cushman of Newport, R. I., who has never yet managed an unsuccessful American team in the Wightman Cup competition, had every reason to be proud of his charges. For they were trailing all the time and they had an unanticipated shock when Helen Jacobs was twice vanquished. But they never lost heart for a moment. While their captain was out of form, the others rallied gallantly; and, in return, the captain came back to full strength for the thrust that carried the Stars and Stripes to one of the finest uphill victories in the history of lawn tennis.

Mulloy, Guibord Lose Opening Sets

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The top-seeded entrant, Gardnar Mulloy of the University of Miami, stood five times within a point of defeat yesterday afternoon, another seeded favorite was carried to three sets, and two others were beaten as the quarterfinal bracket in the eastern intercollegiate tennis championship was filled at the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island.

Mulloy had some uncomfortable moments before he eliminated Bernard Marcus, Cornell veteran, in their third-round struggle. Marcus, playing soft and smart tennis with an occasional volley, won the first set and had four match points at 6—5 and a fifth at 8—7 in the third set. He lost, 5—7, 6—3, 11—9.

Paul Guibord of Dartmouth, seeded No. 2, dropped the first set to R. M. Dorson, Harvard, in the third round, and trailed, 2—0, in the third chapter, but he pulled himself together and won six straight games with the loss of but 10 points to win, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

George C. Stevens, Yale captain and seeded No. 3 and H. Burtz Boulware, of Georgia Tech, seeded No. 5, didn't share in the good fortune of Mulloy and Guibord. Both were beaten.

Stevens lost to Arthur B. Friedman eighth-ranking N. Y. U. player, 7—5, 6—4, in the second round. Friedman then bowed to Hubert H. Hauck of Harvard, 4—6, 6—3, 6—1.

William T. Tilden 3d of Princeton, nephew of Big Bill Tilden, came from behind to dislodge Boulware, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, and earned the right to play Mulloy in the quarterfinals.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	47	27	.635
Rochester	43	26	.623
Buffalo	43	32	.573
Baltimore	43	32	.573
Montreal	35	41	.461
Toronto	30	43	.411
Albany	27	45	.375
Syracuse	24	46	.343

Results July 1

Rochester 2, Montreal 1.
Toronto 2, Buffalo 0.
Syracuse 8, Newark 4.
One game postponed.

Landis Names Umpires

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—Kennesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, today appointed four umpires to officiate in the all-star game at Boston, July 7. William J. Stewart and John Reardon were selected to represent the National League, with William Summers and Louis Kolls the American League.

Washington Claims Dietrich

PHILADELPHIA, July 2 (AP)—The Washington baseball club announced yesterday it had claimed Bill Dietrich, bespectacled Philadelphia Athletics pitcher, on waivers. He will report to the Senators today.

Four American Crews Win in The Henley Regatta

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., July 2 (AP)—All four American eight-oared shells chalked up victories in the second day of competition in the Royal Henley regatta today.

While the Union Boat Club of Boston was making a successful start in the Grand Challenge Cup competition, the three American scholastic crews—Kent (Conn.) School, Browne and Nichols School of Cambridge, Mass., and Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass.—all won their second heats in the Thames Challenge Cup races.

The Union B. C. defeated Pembroke College's "A" crew by a length and a quarter in 7m. 46s.

Kent was the easiest winner among the scholastic crews, defeating the Molesey B. C. by five lengths in 7m. 47s., despite a bad headwind. Molesey kept fairly close to the Americans until the halfway point where Kent sprinted and won under wraps.

Tabor Academy eliminated the Lady Margaret B. C. "B" crew of Cambridge by four lengths in 7m. 46s. Browne and Nichols was hard-pressed in turning back the formidable Thames R. C. "B" crew by a half length in 7m. 49s.

America's last surviving contender in the diamond sculls competition, A. P. Johnston of Princeton was eliminated by R. F. Winstone of the Molesey B. C. Winstone won easily in 9m. 31s.

Records Under Fire by Stars At Princeton

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 2—More records than were ever shattered in any single meet are likely to be broken over this week end, on the track which already boasts three world records at half mile, mile and two mile. The figures for the 100, 400 and 800-meter runs, 110-meter hurdles, broad jump, high jump, and discus throw are all in danger, judging from the performances of some of the competitors, while the existing standards for the National A. A. U. championships are under fire in seven more.

Jesse Owens, of Ohio State, is a prospect to break two records, 10.3 in the 100-meter, now jointly held by Percy Williams, Eddie Tolan and Ralph Metcalfe, with Metcalfe also a possibility; and in the broad jump he is favored to exceed his own record jump of 26ft. 8¼in.

Archie Williams, the Californian, has already done 46.1s. this summer, bettering Bill Carr's record by 1-10 second, but he is likely to improve even on this, in the 400-meter battle that is to be staged here on Saturday. Ben Eastman, of the Olympic Club, did his record half mile of 1m. 49.8s. on this track, and should be forced to a new record by the field which will dispute his path to the finish. If not, some one of the others, which include Johnny Woodruff, Charles Beetham, and Charlie Hornbostel, are good enough to take a crack at the record.

Johnson a Favorite

Cornelius Johnson, the Californian, is the favorite to establish a new record in the high jump, but Walter Marty, present holder, at 6ft. 9¼in., may also have something to say in the matter, while any one of three discus throwers with records this season of 170 feet or better might be pushed hard enough to take from Germany the record of 174ft. 2.9-16in. of Schroeder, as Ken Carpenter, of Southern California; Gordon Dunn, Olympic Club, and Philip Levy, his teammate are all set to do it.

In the hurdle, Forest Towns, already clocked in 14.1 this season, one tenth under the accepted time for 110-meter hurdles, will have to equal or better those figures if he is to get away from Leroy Kirkpatrick, another Olympic Club star, and Sam Allen of Oklahoma Baptist, as well as the others in the race.

Among the American championship records in jeopardy are the 10.4s. 100 meters of Tolan and Metcalfe; the 21.1s. of Metcalfe for 200 meters, the 46.9s. 400 meters of Carr; the 1:50.4 of Eastman for 800 meters; the 15:18.6 of Frank Crowley for 5000 meters; the 14.3 for the 110-meter high hurdles by Johnny Morriss of the S. W. La. Club; the 23.4 for the 200-meter hurdles of Heye Lambertus of Nebraska; the 51.8 for the 400 meter hurdles of Glenn Hardin; the 41.4 400-meter relay mark of Marquette; the 3:15 standard of the New York A. C. for the 1600-meter relay; the 6ft. 8⅝in. high jump of Johnson and Marty; the 26ft. 3in. running broad jump of Eulace Peacock; the 169ft. 8⅞in. discus record of Paul Jessup and the 222ft. 6¾in. javelin throw of Jimmy DeMers of the Los Angeles A. C.

Meet Starts at Three

The meet tomorrow will start at three, with the junior championship in the pole vault and high jump, and will continue until half past seven, when the triple test at 10,000 meters, for the junior championship, senior championship, and final tryout for the Olympic team, all in one, will be staged, with Donald Lash, Thomas Ottey, and other seniors, as well as the junior entrants, all turned out on the track at once.

Saturday will begin regularly at two, though any required heats in the 800 meter run and the relays, if there are too many teams for a single race will be staged in the morning.

Tests of the arrangements for the voyage were made yesterday by the men and women swimmers who are regarded as probable Olympic choices at the final tests at Providence and Astoria next week, when Robert Kiphuth, the men's coach, and Ray Daughters, who is in charge of the girls, took them aboard the California, a sister ship of the Manhattan, on which the team will sail, and tried out the harness for stationary swimming devised by Kiphuth, composed of broad adjustable belts, with ropes attached, similar to those used for Yale champions by Kiphuth with great success. There were also diving tests under the direction of Fred Cady, who has charge of the diving group.

* * *

The Randall's Island track, site of the final track and field tryouts, will be thrown open for the qualified competitors beginning next Monday, July 6, at 4 in the afternoon, and also on Wednesday, July 8. A boat will go from 116th Street at that time for the use of the eligible athletes.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	22	.686
Detroit	37	32	.536
Boston	38	33	.535
Washington	38	33	.535
Cleveland	36	33	.522
Chicago	31	36	.463
Philadelphia	24	43	.358
St. Louis	22	42	.344

Results July 1

New York 5, Boston 0.
Detroit 21, Chicago 6.
Washington 13, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 14, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 16, Cleveland 12.
St. Louis 5, Cleveland 5 (Tie).

U. S. Soccer Team to Be Picked

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—The American Olympic soccer team will be selected here Sunday after the game between the Philadelphia German-American team and the Brooklyn German Sports Club. Eighteen individual stars from nine other states will be put into Sunday's game in addition to the members of the two teams and the Olympic soccer committee, headed by Joseph J. Barriskill of New York, will select the 16 players, a coach, manager and trainer who will represent the United States. It costs $9500 to finance this team, and $6000 has already been raised in the other trials.

Two Favorites Lose

PHILADELPHIA, July 2 (AP)—Dorothy Workman, of Los Angeles, the favorite, and Elizabeth Blackman, of Detroit, seeded No 4, were eliminated yesterday in two major upsets in the fourth round of the women's middle states tennis championships. Mrs. Catherine Kendig Clegg, of Philadelphia, beat Miss Workman, 2—6, 7—5, 9—7, while 16-year-old Bunny Harshaw, of Philadelphia, defeated Miss Blackman, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Equals World's Record

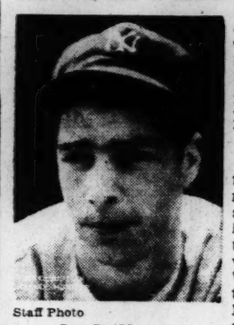
VANCOUVER, July 2 (AP)—Howard McPhee, young University of British Columbia sprinter, equaled the world's record of 10.3s. for the 100-meter dash at the British Columbia track and field trials yesterday.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Picking the All-Star Teams

THE players who are to represent the American and National Leagues in the all-Star baseball game at National League Field, Boston, July 7, have now been named. Sixteen players for each team were chosen by popular vote and five others named by Manager Charlie Grimm of the Nationals and Manager Joe McCarthy of the Americans, McCarthy acting as manager of that team in place of Mickey Cochrane of Detroit, who is unable to take charge of the squad. But in the final selection of the two teams, it should be noted that while 16 of the players were originally named by popular vote for each team, the managers have actually named six players instead of five, because Bill Terry, picked to play first base for the Nationals, and Cochrane, picked to catch for the Americans, will be unable to play.



Staff Photo

Joe Di Maggio

Each Team Must Be Represented

Due to the rule governing the picking of the teams that each club in each league must have at least one representative on its all-Star aggregation, two of the National League players who were voted places on that team had to give way to two players who failed to make the squad. Arthur Whitney was given third base in order that the Phillies might be represented, and Ernie Lombardi was named as one of the catchers in order that the Reds might be represented. The players who would have been on the team, had it not been for this rule, were Pepper Martin of the Cardinals at third base and Gus Mancuso of the Giants behind the bat. It is interesting to note that in the voting for the American League team, only one position was affected by the above requirement, and that was the catcher, where Rollie Hemsley was placed ahead of Bill Dickey of the Yankees so that the Browns might have a representative. As Cochrane is unable to play, Dickey will be in the lineup, and as Hemsley was voted third place, he would have moved up anyway.

Should Give Up This Rule

While I believe it is a fine thing to have every club represented on the all-Star teams, it seems to me that if they are to be real all-Star teams, the best players should be chosen, even though one of the clubs fails to gain a representative. I believe that the National League would be stronger were Martin to play third instead of Whitney, and Mancuso to be behind the plate instead of Lombardi. The situation in the American does not find that all-Star team at all affected by the rule, as the only position involved was that of catcher, and Cochrane's inability to catch has nullified this change in the vote as cast. It seems to me that this gives the Americans a slight advantage over the Nationals which they are not really entitled to, and makes them more nearly an all-Star team than that of the senior organization.

Two Rookies Make the Teams

This will be the first all-Star game in which two rookies have been voted membership. In fact, it is the first time that any rookie has ever received such an honor. The two who will be seen at Boston this year are Di Maggio of the Yankees and Stu Martin of the Cardinals. When Di Maggio joined the New York club it was expected that he would rank well up among the American League players, and he has more than come up to those expectations. In Martin's case, however, it was quite different, and his showing at second base, both as a fielder and batter, has been one of the surprises of the 1936 season.

Dallemagne Beats Cotton

ST. GERMAIN, France, July 2 (AP)—Marcel Dallemagne won the French open golf championship today, defeating Henry Cotton 139 to 140 in the 36-hole playoff over the St. Germain course. Dallemagne, the home professional, had rounds of 69-70, while the 1934 British open winner scored a pair of 70s.

Argentina Sends A Challenge For Cup of Americas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—Argentina has definitely challenged for The Cup of the Americas, it was announced yesterday by the United States Polo Association, as the result of a cable from Robert E. Strawbridge Jr., its chairman, now in London. The tie will be played at Meadow Brook, tentatively beginning on Sept. 19, by agreement between Jack D. Nelson, president of the Argentine Association, and Strawbridge.

The play for The Cup of the Americas, which, in importance in the polo world, is second only to the Westchester Trophy, was inaugurated at Buenos Aires in 1932, and the American team won in straight games. It followed an international match here in 1928, when three games were required, the only time a third game has been required in an international match since the war. Argentine teams have several times won the open championship, and two of the members of the team which is to come this year are members of the Santa Paula team which captured it in 1931. They are Manuel Andrada and Andres Gazzotti.

The team is now in Europe. It will try for the Olympic championship, at Berlin, and start for the United States immediately afterward. The players will have the same ponies that will be used over there. They have been acclimatized under the direction of Thomas C. Nelson.

Meantime, with the return of the victorious Westchester Trophy team, there is sure to be a real scramble among the stars of American polo for the places on the team, as mutterings have been heard already that the Gerry family team, Aknusti, the Aiken Knights, with the Bostwick brothers, as well as most of the stay-at-homes, are ready to demonstrate with vigor that the Westchester winners are by no means the best team that could have been selected for the London trip, and will dispute furiously the selection of the Guest combination.

Undoubtedly, Chairman Strawbridge will start tryout matches as soon as he arrives, and this will insure a series of battles which will not be settled until close to the dates for the matches. Whether the open championship will be disposed of before the match, in view of the late date fixed for it, is yet unsettled, but whether it is or not, it is certain that practically all of the leading players of both squads will be included among the players. So the fields of Long Island will be kept busy, both with the low goal players who are now starting their circuit with several games every Sunday, and the high rankers, in the junior championship, the intercircuit series, and the tryouts.

American Yacht Wins,

OSLO, July 2 (AP)—The American yacht Indian Scout won the second day's race for the gold cup, beating "Sweden" by 2m. 53s.

Red Sox Owner Sees Expensive Stars Slipping

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's young millionaire baseball owner, Thomas Austin Yawkey, is finding to his bitter disappointment that trying to buy an American League pennant is risky as well as costly business.

Since taking over the Red Sox franchise from Bob Quinn and his associates, Yawkey has spent approximately $4,000,000 in an attempt to improve the club. He rebuilt Fenway Park, at a cost of about $1,000,000, so that when Boston fans paid to watch his hired hands battle other American League teams they would be comfortable.

Yawkey brought young Joe Cronin over from Washington for an outlay approximating $250,000. He purchased Wes Ferrell, Grove, Foxx, McNair, Manush, Marcum, Walberg Cramer and Rick Ferrell, all established stars, hoping to bring a pennant and possibly a world championship to Boston at an early date.

Generous in Salaries

When he brought these players, and others too numerous to mention, to Boston, Yawkey rewarded them with handsome salaries. In his enthusiasm to win a pennant, he offered his stars contracts in double figures. He believed that money would be an inducement and encourage the boys to go out and win.

But the enthusiastic young Red Sox president is discovering that money isn't everything. He has what is probably one of the most expensive ball clubs in the history of the sport, yet it is getting nowhere. And as this is written, it appears that his present club never will get anywhere.

It is a fact that the Red Sox have been handicapped with injuries since the beginning of the season. It is true that their pitching staff has never compared, on paper, with the staffs of the Yankees, Indians and Tigers. But it is also true that certain members of the present Boston outfit are taking advantage of Tom Yawkey's good nature.

They have accepted his money but haven't given their best baseball in return. Several of the so-called "stars" have enjoyed life immensely since coming to Boston. Unfortunately, however, pennants are won in ball parks by well-conditioned and serious-minded athletes, and not by a lot of individuals who figure that a wealthy and good-natured club owner is a Santa Claus.

Red Sox Lose Sixth Straight

The Red Sox lost their sixth straight game yesterday and dropped back to a tie for third place with Washington. For the third successive day, the leading Yankees tripped the Sox, 5 to 0. The Yanks now head the American League parade by 10½ games. They are so far ahead it is almost funny.

Detroit, still minus Greenberg and Manager Cochrane, took possession of second place by pounding White Sox pitching for 25 hits and a 21-to-6 victory. Gehringer, Goslin and Walker each made four hits, the last named contributing a homer. Despite the loss of two of the league's greatest stars, the Tigers are still a leading factor in the race. And when Greenberg and Cochrane return, they may make the Yankees step along.

Washington won a doubleheader from the Athletics and jumped into a tie with the Red Sox. The Browns won the first game of a twin bill from Cleveland and tied the second.

The National League race remained unchanged yesterday, although the Cardinals were nearly knocked out of first place. The Pirates beat them and reduced their lead over the idle Cubs to two percentage points. The Boston Bees defeated the Giants again, and Brooklyn split a doubleheader with the Phillies.

Boston Model Yacht, Blue Chip, Wins Title

DETROIT, July 2 (AP)—The Blue Chip, sailed by William G. Bithell of the Boston Model Yacht Club, won the national Class A model yacht championship yesterday by scoring 98 points in 30 races of a three-day regatta here.

Bithell, who won the national title last year with his Yankee II, will represent the United States in the international championships at Gosport, Eng., in August.

The Commanche, sailed by George E. Steinbrecher of Detroit, placed second in the national championships with 93 points, and third was won by Lochinvar, sailed by Bob Buckley of St. Louis with 82 points, fourth went to Commodore Charles H. Farley's Scheherazade of the Boston Club.

Cochrane Back July 11

CODY, Wyo., July 2 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane, catcher-manager of the Detroit American League baseball team, said yesterday he expected to leave here about July 11 to rejoin his team. Cochrane has been at a dude ranch near here for two weeks. Mrs. Cochrane and their daughter, Joan, will join him July 3. Their son, Gordon, is with him at the ranch.

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Cash, U. S. Issues, Deposits of N. Y. Banks Show Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Increases in deposits, increases in holdings of government securities, increases in cash and in earnings are revealed in the statements of condition of the New York banks and trust companes as of June 30. In many cases deposits and assets are the highest ever recorded as is the case in the matter of federal issues.

The proportion of cash held by the banks almost invariably was large in comparison with the figures for former years and most of the banks showed fair increases in undivided profits after providing for dividends.

The big gain in deposits is generally explained as resulting in large measure from deficit financing by the Government and the heavy cash holdings as the result of the continuance of gold imports which have caused the expansion in the excess reserves of member banks as well as the lack of available commercial banking investment media.

Following are details from some of the bank statements:

Chase National Bank

The Chase National Bank reported as of June 30, total deposits of $2,083,326,000, compared with $2,059,785,000 on March 4 last and $1,760,129,000 on June 29, 1935. Total resources of $2,356,357,000 compared with $2,341,493,000 on March 4, and $2,027,704,000 a year ago; cash on hand and on deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank and other banks was $602,890,000, compared with $793,126,000 and $528,-863,000 on the respective dates; investments in United States Government securities, $735,987,000 against $632,802,000 and $573,664,000 loans and discounts $649,449,000 compared with $609,245,000 and $639,395,000. Undivided profits were $22,657,000, against $17,626,000 on March 4, and $20,851,000 on June 29 1935. Reserves for contingencies were $12,413,000, against $19,558,000 and $18,263,000 on March 4, last, and June 29, 1935, respectively.

Guaranty Trust Company

The Guaranty Trust Company reported as of June 30 deposits of $1,638,602,997, compared with $1,488,-284,607 on March 31 last and $1,412,601,414 on June 30, 1935. The company's total assets were $1,972,-869,120, compared with $1,812,633,569 on March 31 and $1,730,209,419 a year ago. Undivided profits amounted to $7,649,440, against $7,317,042 on March 31 and $7,067,130 on June 30, 1935.

Bankers Trust Company

The Bankers Trust Company in its statement for June 30 showed deposits and resources at new highs of $989,963,995 and $1,123,818,961, compared, respectively, with $881,-056,398 and $1,003,235,318 on March 31, last. The bank reported cash on hand and due from banks of $153,-672,323, against $221,694,444, exchanges for the clearing house of $67, 863,543, against $63,503,034, holdings of United States Government securities of $581,412,681, against $411,622,537, demand loans of $69,-694,758, against $74,326,657, and time loans and bills discounted of $153,-081,419, against $126,158,168. Undivided profits amounted to $19,091,-339, against $18,391,431 on March 31.

Central Hanover

The Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company reported as of June 30 total deposits of $872,355,711 and total assets of $970,720,752, compared respectively with $789,933,789 and $883,996,233 on March 31, last. The bank held cash on hand and due from banks of $234,239,376, against $172,727,362, holdings of government securities of $397,944,399, against $375,204,549 and loans and bills purchased of $254,884,481, against $240,-370,526. Undivided profits were $3,-661,246, compared with $3,126,098 on March 31.

Chemical Bank and Trust

The report of the Chemical Bank and Trust Company as of June 30 showed deposits of $545,341,548 and assets of $635,115,036, compared respectively with $509,708,029 and $602,796,091 on March 31, last. The statement showed cash on hand and due from banks of $180,505,075, against $140,899,588, holdings of government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, of $156,571,488, against $147,722,820 and loans and discounts of $102,484,094, against $80,013,808. Undivided profits rose from $11,689,549 on March 31 to $12,-685,449.

J. P. Morgan & Co.

The condensed statement of condition of J. P. Morgan & Co. and its Philadelphia branch, Drexel & Co., as of June 30, showed deposits of $476,141,343 and total assets of $541,073,954, the highest to be reported in each case since the firm began publishing reports three years ago. The deposits compared with $393,480,132 reported on March 4, last, and $360,480,312 reported on June 29, 1935. The assets compared with $458,117,133 on March 4 and $430,366,320 a year ago. Holdings of cash on hand and due from banks came up to $100,564,333, against $56,500,918 on March 4, and $50,340,998 on June 29, 1935. Investments in United States Government securities were $324,631,496, compared with $279,059,715 and $255,543,402 on the previous dates.

First National Bank

The report of the First National Bank of the City of New York as of June 30 showed total deposits of $524,502,186 and total assets of $650,094,113. These were the highest figures ever reported by the bank and compared, respectively, with $514,551,986 and $619,022,432. Holdings of cash on hand and due from banks were $150,221,287, against $196,620,194, investments in United States Government securities, $251,-464,480, against $209,432,738, and loans and discounts, $102,138,568, against $85,868,911. Undivided profits came to $10,750,568, against $7,536,-258 on March 31.

Record Canadian Dividends in June

By the Associated Press

Toronto

JUNE dividend payments by Canadian corporations were higher than in any similar month on record. Distributions to stockholders amounted to $61,-281,268 compared with $55,054,-508 last June and $41,298,349 in 1934.

Increased disbursements by mines and oil companies aided in swelling the total payments to within a few million dollars of the all-time high of $65,485,-094 distributed in December, 1935.

Landis Re-Elected Chairman of SEC For Second Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—James M. Landis has been re-elected chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

This is the second term for Mr. Landis. He was elected for his first term following the resignation of the former chairman, Joseph P. Kennedy, on Sept. 23, 1935.

This election spikes the one time rumor that Mr. Landis would return to Harvard University in the next fiscal year as professor of legislation. The current plans of Mr. Landis are to take a rest and then start on vacation, returning to Washington about the middle of August.

Upon his return to the Capitol he will discuss with representatives of the New York Stock Exchange concerning the commission's program calling for segregation of the broker and dealer functions on the floor of the exchanges, which was contained in the SEC's report to Congress.

Mr. Landis became one of the original members of the SEC, having been appointed on June 30, 1934, by President Roosevelt. Previously, he had been a member of the Federal Trade Commission in 1933, when that agency was administering the Securities Act of 1933. He was called here from Harvard to give his aid and advice in connection with that act.

Federal Regulations Hamper Operations, Say Stock Brokers

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has issued its compilation of members' customers' accounts, which, brokerage circles said, showed higher Federal Reserve margin requirements had restricted stock market activity and hampered operations of large traders.

The compilation disclosed 31.9 per cent of members' customers' margin accounts "restricted" on May 29, and about 39.4 per cent on April 30.

The report showed that approximately 29 per cent of the accounts were similarly affected on March 31, under the old margin requirements prior to new regulations which were promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board on April 1.

Stock exchange officials refused to interpret the figures, merely stating that the compilation, based on data submitted by 420 firms, had been forwarded to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Poland to Pay Bonds In Blocked Zlotys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With the exception of the payment of certain coupons shortly due, for which funds have already been transferred abroad, the Polish Government announces that future coupon payment on Polish bonds will be made in blocked zlotys.

The Council has communicated with the Ministry of Finance in Warsaw, an will continue to do everything it properly may to induce the Polish Government to maintain service on its dollar bonds.

In order that it may be able to keep in touch with as many holders of Polish bonds as possible, and to advise them of developments in the situation, Foreign Bondholders Protective Council Inc., requests all holders of bonds of the Republic of Poland, the Land Mortgage Bank of Warsaw, the Province of Silesia, and the City of Warsaw to record their names and addresses, and the amounts of their holdings with Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., 90 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

Two New Australian Paper Companies Form

WASHINGTON—Two companies have been newly formed in Australia to manufacture paper, says a report to the United States Department of Commerce from its Sydney office.

The first, known as Associated Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd., proposes to establish a plant at Burnie, Tasmania, capable of an annual production of 15,000 tons of fine printing, writing and typewriting papers. The authorized capital of the company is £3,000,000 ($12,000,000), but it is understood only £1,200,000 ($4,800,-000) will be employed in connection with initial operations. Plans for machinery and the layout of the mill are in course of preparation in England, and construction of the plant will be started before the end of 1936, according to the Commerce Department.

The second company is known as the British-Australian Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd. It also has an authorized capital of £3,000,000 ($12,000,000) This company plans to operate as a holding group, and to finance mills for the manufacture of paper pulp from kurukuru grasses of New Guinea, which will be exported to Australia and other countries. The plans also include the manufacture of fine printing and writing papers in Australia, using the pulp obtained from New Guinea.

Construction Up 58 P. C. in Half-Year Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was an increase of 58 per cent in private engineering construction during the first six months of this year over the like period of 1935 and public awards showed an increase of 76 per cent, while federal contracts showed a drop of 15 per cent, according to the Engineering News-Record.

State and municipal contracts show a rise of 113 per cent over 1935. In dollar value, total engineering construction for the first six months is $1,121,375,000 in 1935, compared with $057,271,000 in 1935; federal awards $116,268,000, compared with $136,944,000 in 1935; total public $822,745,000, compared with $468,-404,000 in 1935 and private awards, $298,630,000 compared with $188,-867,000 in 1935.

All Sections Gain

Geographically, the national total is distributed as follows: New England, 70 per cent gain over the first six months of 1935; Middle Atlantic, 115 per cent gain; South, 28 per cent gain; Middle West, 41 per cent gain; west of Mississippi, 97 per cent gain; Far West, 56 per cent gain.

Commercial buildings show the greatest increase, 101 per cent ahead of 1935; public buildings, 94 per cent ahead; industrial buildings, 38 per cent ahead, and streets and roads, 85 per cent ahead. All other classifications show a rise with the exception of earthwork and waterways and unclassified construction.

June awards show a gain of 30 per cent over the May volume. Both public and private construction were higher. The 1936 values for a four-week month are, total, $183,917,000; public, $129,339,000; private, $54,578,-000; federal, $27,394,000. The corresponding values for June, 1935, are: Total, $110,161,000; private, $38,700,-000; public, $71,461,000; federal, $26,-816,000. By average per week June at $45,979,000 compares with May at $35,314,000 for total awards and $13,-644,000 for private construction, compared with $9,509,000 in May. Public awards at $32,335,000 compare with $25,805,000 in May.

Highway Building Up

Highway construction shows an increase of 14 per cent over May, while public buildings were 68 per cent higher, commercial buildings 32 per cent higher and industrial buildings 34 per cent higher.

Territorially, the South shows the strongest rise, 53 per cent increase over May; 46 per cent in west of Mississippi; 25 per cent in middle Atlantic; 13 per cent in Middle West. In New England and in the Far West, the volume remains the same as in May.

Increase in Rents Predicted for All Parts of the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—No matter where a person lives, he is due for a visit this year from the landlord and a gentle reminder that the rent is going to be raised, it is concluded from a survey made by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America here.

If he lives in the eastern states, it is predicted that the increase in rent will be about 8.8 per cent, in the southern states, 9 per cent, in the mountain states and Pacific coast about 8.1 per cent, and in the middle West he may experience the largest increase of all, about 9.9 per cent, according to George H. Patterson, secretary of the association.

More single family houses are needed all over the country, the survey also showed. New York City needs from 10,000 to 15,000 new houses, it is found. Salt Lake City could use from 500 to 600 houses now and some 3000 over the next three years, members of the association reported. Tulsa, Okla., needs 150, and the outlook in Cleveland is for 20,-000 units within the next few years.

An Omaha member estimated that city's need as 4500. Des Moines and Duluth could each use about 300 new houses. Fort Wayne needs 1000, and Rockford, Ill., 300. New Orleans is at least 1000 houses short, Charlotte, N. C., 250, Atlanta 2000, and Birmingham 1000, the survey showed.

Bank Clearings Drop 11.6 P. C. Below 1935

NEW YORK, July 2 (AP)—Bank clearings in the 22 principal cities of the United States during the week ended July 1 amounted to $6,021,-760,000 a decrease of 11.6 per cent from the $6,810,432,000 in the same week a year ago, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

In the previous week, clearings in the same cities were 11.5 per cent higher than in the similar 1935 period.

At New York City, the total of $3,900,135,000 was 18.0 per cent under the comparative 1935 period, while the amount for the current week at outside centers was $2,121,-625,000, a gain of 3.3 per cent over a year ago.

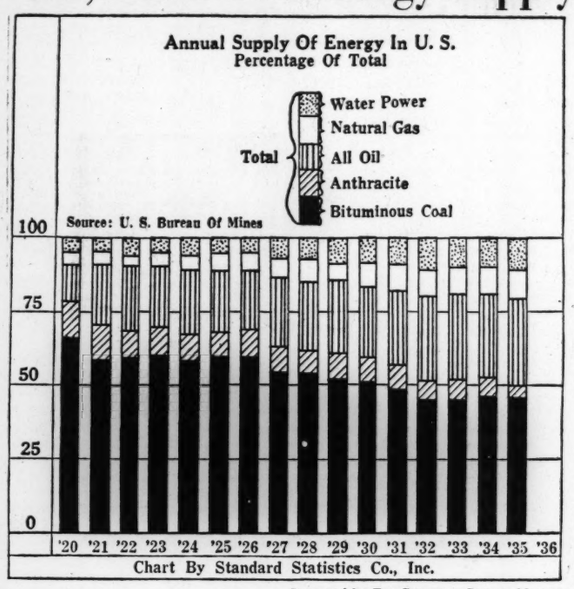
A partial explanation of the drop in the current week was seen by analysts in the fact that this year's total included only one day of the first-of-the-month payments, whereas a year ago, three days were included.

Retail Hardware Sales Keep Up a Brisk Pace

NEW YORK—Retail hardware sales are keeping up the vigorous May rate, and as compared with last year, show increases ranging up to 25 per cent in the more favored sections of the country, according to Hardware Age.

Ordering of fall merchandise is now under way by even the slowest of the conservative or waiting retailers. Leading jobbers are even urging immediate shipment of fall goods into their stocks, believing that active business is assured, and desiring to take no chances of shortage when the August-September rush arrives.

Coal Gradually Yielding to Oil, Gas, Power for Energy Supply



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As shown in the accompanying chart, bituminous coal supplied over 66 per cent of the total energy requirements of this country in 1920, but by 1935 this fuel accounted for only 45 per cent of the total.

During the same period, the percentage of oil (representing entire crude oil production, including not only fuel oil competing directly with coal, but also refined gasoline, kerosene, etc.) to total energy increased from 14.7 per cent to 28.7 per cent, while natural gas supplied 9.4 per cent in 1935, as against 3.8 per cent in 1920. Likewise, water power increased in importance, from only 4.3 per cent to 10.3 per cent in 1935.

On the other hand, as a competitor of bituminous coal, anthracite has shown a declining tendency during the period, dropping from 10.8 per cent to 6.5 per cent.

The World's Business

Australia's Trade Licensing System—U. S. Response—Is It Counterdiscrimination?

By H. B. E.

AUSTRALIA has now been added to Germany in a category of nations from which the United States withholds the benefit of any of the reciprocal trade agreement concessions. The reason is that Australia, like Germany, discriminates against American goods. Last May the Australian Parliament imposed a licensing system upon a number of imported products. The calculated effect of this move was a diversion of purchases by Australia to certain favored nations, in particular Great Britain. Japan and the United States were the nations most seriously affected. Japan has responded with a reprisal licensing system directed at imports of Australia wool, wheat, and other products. Thus another "tariff war" has been launched.

Japan's way, however, isn't Secretary Hull's. The Secretary of State is one of the few remaining believers in non-discrimination—that is, in unconditional most-favored nation treatment. But his action against Germany and now against Australia is discriminatory. How can discrimination in specific cases be reconciled with non-discrimination in general practice?

* * *

In the case of Germany, the United States and that country had a most-favored nation treaty. Thus the application of non-discrimination in commercial relations was a treaty obligation between the two countries. Last year the Germans felt that the treaty tied their hands too much in negotiating bargains with their neighbors. So they gave notice of the termination of their American treaty. The consequence was that the application of most-favored nation treaty to Germany because a matter of choice to the United States instead of a treaty obligation.

If Germany had not discriminated against American goods by bargaining tariff favors with other countries, nothing further would have been done. But Germany proceeded to do so. Hence it was decided to bar Germany from the concessions accorded under the new trade agreements. Australia's discriminations have now evoked the same action. In choosing not to give Germany and Australia equality of treatment, the United States is on valid if (for the United States) new ground. The most-favored nation rule, in Secretary Hull's interpretation, applies only in the case of countries which do not discriminate against the United States.

Possibly in Australia today the riposte of the United States is being called reprisals, or counter-discrimination. But it does not deserve that word as indubitably as does Japan's counteraction. All that Secretary Hull has done is to deny to Australia the benefits of special concessions which have been exchanged with particular countries under the Trade Agreements Act. Germany and Australia will henceforward be charged the same list of duties that prevailed prior to the negotiation of the new agreements. Nevertheless the existence of two customs schedules, one higher than the other, is, in effect, discrimination, and is a unique departure in American commercial policy.

* * *

The occasion might be taken to explain the most-favored-nation clause. At Cleveland it came in for a drubbing from Republican orators, particularly from the farm belt. In the Saturday Evening Post, George N. Peek also is making it a target for his vehement criticism of the Administration.

Traditionally the United States has clung to nondiscrimination in practice and fought its opposite in the commercial policy of other nations. Before the war, however, it did not pass on tariff concessions automatically. It required as a condition precedent a like concession from the third parties. If the United States swapped tariff favors with A, that is to say, B must offer the same favor in order to win the one conceded by the United States. This is called "conditional most-favored-nation" treatment. Since the war there has been a change to a policy which does not require like concessions as the condition for passing on to third parties any tariff concessions that the United States might exchange with another nation. This is called "unconditional most-favored-nation" treatment. The general objects of this rule, which is basic in any proper international system, may be enumerated:

1. The most-favored-nation rule in its unconditional form is a bulwark against unfair practices in international relations. The importance of this is apparent. Nations bound by such a provision need not be subject to the perennial feeling (as they are now) that others are discriminating against them and the corroding suspicion (as they are now) that those others are planning more discriminations.
2. The most-favored-nation rule in its unconditional form is directed toward an increase in world trade. If you have nondiscrimination, you encourage traders to trade. Discrimination has the contrary effect. It may expand the trade of two nations in a preference relation, but only at the expense of outsiders, whose trade shrivels up. A free field and no favor encourages the maximum amount of competition and business.

* * *

As long as the United States maintained a high tariff, unconditional most-favored-nation treatment elicited no criticism among the high protectionists. As I once heard Prof. F. W. Taussig say, most-favored-nation treatment in such circumstances simply meant least-favored-nation treatment. The subject arouses the present heat because of the new tariff-lowering trade agreements. These agreements exchange concessions between two signatories, but "generalize" those concessions, so far as the United States tariff wall is concerned, to all trading nations, except those that discriminate against American goods. Why this generosity? Why share tariff favors which are the result of such hard-headed and protracted bargaining?

For two reasons.

The United States wishes *positively* to do its part in bringing about an all-round reduction in customs duties. The trade agreements do not mean much in this direction, but they do represent a downward movement in a world of upward movements.

The United States, moreover, wishes to obtain more of the world's trade. This can be done under most-favored treaties, not only in the consequent enlargement of world trade, *but also in the reduction in rates on specific goods in which the United States is interested.* This latter is always the prime object of the negotiations. Think, for example, of automobiles. If the United States can obtain a reduction in another country's duty on automobiles, then the increase in trade, even though available to all comers, will accrue to the United States.

The reason lies in America's superior competitive position in automobiles. In other goods the same situation applies to the party negotiated with. For instance, in the agreement with Sweden, the United States agreed to lower the duty on matches, in which Sweden can compete against the world.

* * *

In this autarchic world there are many different kinds of discrimination—some flagrant, some subtle—in practice against American goods. Secretary Hull has acted with unusual promptness against Australia. In this case, however, he had an example on his hands which was very plainly discriminatory. Also, there may have been an impulse to *show* recent critics of the Hull policy that the United States is not opening its markets to those who won't reciprocate.

1935 Salary Data Reported to SEC By Big Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Salaries of some of the large corporation officials, including those of U. S. Steel Corporation, General Electric Company, Chrysler Corporation, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and others, some held in confidence, have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The United States Steel Corporation reported salaries of $166,786 for Myron C. Taylor, chairman; $124,513 for William A. Irwin, president, and $91,056 for William J. Filbert, chairman of the finance committee. The General Electric report showed that Owen D. Young, chairman, was paid $96,180, while Gerard Swope, president, got $96,200.

The Chrysler report showed that $1,229,087 was received in 1935 by the Chrysler Management Trust as its share of profits. The plan has been extended to provide distribution of profits from 1938 to 1942, inclusive, with a progressive reduction in the rate of participation and surrender by the corporation of its option to repurchase certain shares of Chrysler stock from the trust.

Although Socony-Vacuum withheld the compensation of its three highest-salaried officers, it listed the pay of nine directors at $618,800.

"The enactment of chain-store legislation," said the Standard Oil Company of Indiana in its report, "led to a pronounced alteration in the registrant's retail marketing policy. To avoid drastic tax penalties, it became necessary to turn back leased stations to their owners and to place the operation of company-owned stations in the hands of independent dealers. Large numbers of stations had at Dec. 31, 1935, been converted into dealer outlets, and the remainder are being leased as rapidly as possible. Upon the completion of the leasing program the registrant will go almost wholly out of the business of operating retail outlets."

Salary lists just made public include the following:

Socony-Vacuum Oil

Nine directors	$618,800
Three officers, not directors	71,000
Fourteen employees over $20,000	459,650
Arthur Young & Co., auditors	126,150
Ford, Bacon & Davis; Inc., eng.	39,255
Pettingill, Inc., engineer	191,782
Norman bel Geddes & Co., Inc., design	34,262
Salomon Bros. & Huntzler, undwrts.	200,000

The names of nine foreign subsidiaries and the percentage of voting power of foreign subsidiaries named were omitted on the ground that disclosure would be detrimental to the company's interests.

United States Steel

Myron C. Taylor, chairman	$166,786
William A. Irvin, president	124,513
William J. Filbert, ch. fin. com.	91,056
Sixteen directors	455,721
Twelve officers, not directors	399,893
Ten employees over $20,000	248,681
Lyle T. Alverson, counsel 1927-30	37,917
Ford, Bacon & Davis, Inc.	118,494
Miller, Boston & Owen, counsel	25,000
Miller, Owen, Otis & Bailly, counsel	20,750
Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors	48,000
Reed, Smith, Shaw & McClay, counsel	41,500

General Electric

Owen D. Young, chairman	$96,180
Gerard Swope, president	96,200
Twenty-three directors	219,108
Thirty-six other officers	511,151
Five department managers	114,833
Fish, Richardson & Neave, counsel	110,763
William M. Grosvenor, chemist	8,124
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., auditors	36,800
Howson & Howson, counsel	20,623

Standard Oil of Indiana

*Edward G. Seubert, president	$111,650
Allan Jackson, vice-president	62,100
Edward J. Bullock, vice-president	57,600
**Eleven directors and officers	534,650
One officer, not director	16,740
Three employees	64,425
Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors	37,250
W. M. Burton, annuitant	59,310
R. W. Stewart, annuitant	45,722
Kellogg, Emery & Inness-Brown, counsel	90,000
R. F. Steinman, counsel	35,000
Turner, Rodgers & Winn, counsel	63,490
Liskow & Lewis, counsel	20,720
Ralph A. Johnston, lease broker	22,628

*Also chairman of Pan American Petroleum and Transport. **Two are also directors of Pan American Petroleum and Transport.

Contributions to employees' purchasing plan for account of the following were reported: $5304 for Mr. Seubert, $1050 for Mr. Jackson, $2874 for Mr. Bullock, $23,364 for eleven directors, $828 for one officer not director, and $3202 for all employees receiving over $20,000.

American Water Works

H. Hobart Porter, president	$75,790
Earle S. Thompson, executive vice-president	35,175
Walter S. Finlay Jr., engineer	37,592
Sixteen directors and officers	241,137
Ten officers, not directors	98,557
Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel	99,700

As of March 27, 1936, Electric Power Associates, Inc., owned 254,693 shares, or 10.825 per cent of the common stock.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber

P. W. Litchfield, chairman and president, cash	$81,000
*2000 shares of stock	23,777
Clifton Slusser, vice-president	40,000
R. S. Wilson, vice-president	32,500
Seventeen directors, including stock	211,177
Nine officers, not directors, including stock	137,224
Two employees, including stock	49,083
Tolles, Hogsett & Ginn, counsel	40,000
Covington, Burling, Rublee, Acheson & Shorb, counsel	21,000
Rubber Manufacturers Assn., Inc.	53,323
Baker, Hostetler, Sidlo & Patterson, counsel	26,516
Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors	107,400
Trundle Engineering Co.	45,678
Richey & Watts, patent counsel	21,639
Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc., adv.	212,969
Electrograph Co., adv. agents	26,151
Arthur Kudner, Inc., adv. agents	32,439

*Stock was allotted in prior years under employees' stock and profit-sharing plan. Mr. Litchfield and Mr. Slusser received also $1000 as directors of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada.

Standard Gas and Electric

John J. O'Brien, officer	$64,755
Robert J. Graf, officer	35,590
Bernard W. Lynch, officer	33,755
Sixteen directors and officers	229,192
Haskins & Sells, auditors	109,473
Byllesby Engrg. and Mgt. Corp.	37,500
H. M. Byllesby & Co., commissions	175,079
*H. M. Byllesby & Co., expenses	138,483
Cummins, Hagenah & Flynn, counsel	95,350
Committee of Pub. Util. Execs. (contrib. to expense re Public Utility Act)	23,425

*Of this amount $85,051 was paid to Seibert & Riggs for legal services to underwriters and for expenses.

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FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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Leading Markets To Close Saturday

By the Associated Press

New York, July 2

LEADING domestic security and commodity markets will be closed Saturday in observance of Independence Day.

With exception of the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, which do not operate Saturdays, Canadian and European financial and commodity markets will be open as usual.

U. S. Policy Ruining America's Foreign Markets, Says Peek

CHICAGO, July 2 (AP)—George N. Peek, former special adviser to President Roosevelt on foreign trade, charged today that the Administration's policies had opened "the United States and the Americas to economic and perhaps political colonization by other nations."

He declared, in an address prepared for delivery before the Agricultural Club:

"The trade agreements program is breaking down the American market for American agriculture and industry and by contributing to the prolongation of the farm crisis is undermining the whole basis of recovery.

"Those in the Administration charged with the responsibility of disposing of our farm surpluses have refused to trade realistically in foreign markets and have prevented others from doing it when substantial trades were offered. This is a matter which calls for full and searching congressional inquiry."

Mr. Peek accused Secretay of State Cordell Hull of attacking "the independence of the American economic system" in pursuit of a low tariff policy.

"In their zeal to reduce tariffs generally," he said, "they extended all our concessions to all nations (except Germany), including nations in default on public and private debts, nations whose exchange restrictions were crippling our trade, nations which had negotiated special agreements from which we were excluded, in fact to all nations whether or not they offered us reciprocal treatment of any kind in return.

"This was not reciprocity, nor was it bargaining in any real sense—it was general tariff reduction with a fancy name and with fancy trimmings."

Bank of America's Gain in Resources And Profits Large

Deposits of the Bank of America Trust & Savings Association increased $249,263,000 during the past 12 months to $1,242,915,000 according to the June 30, 1936 statement of condition just released. Total resources were shown as $1,366,549,000.

The bank increased its loans by $40,165,000, said L. M. Giannini, president, the loans and discount figure now standing at $478,240,000. Earnings by the bank in the first six months of the calendar year were $11,009,000 or $5.50 a share on the 2,000,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, 99.65 per cent of which are owned by Transamerica Corporation. This compares with $8,033,000 or $4.01 a share in the like 1935 period.

During the first half of this year Bank of America N. T. & S. A. paid dividends mounting to $4,000,000. In addition $5,781,000 of the six months' earnings was allocated to reserves for depreciation, bond premium amortization, contingencies, etc; $1,000,000 was added to surplus, and the undivided profits account was increased to $18,095,000. Capital funds of the National Bank totaled $102,095,000 on June 30.

FPC Accounting System Is Given Utility Concerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Federal Power Commission announced yesterday a uniform system of accounts for public utility companies and licensees. The system of accounts, however, is subject to provisions of the Federal Power Act and will take effect on Jan. 1, 1937, thus giving the utilities six months to adjust their accounting.

The new system has been developed in co-operation with the National Association of Utilities Commissioners and other state and federal agencies after obtaining the views of the electric companies, the commission declared. The system will go a long way toward assuring practically nation-wide uniformity in the rules and regulations governing the accounts of public utilities, the commission believes.

"The general purpose of the new system of accounts," the commission said, "is to require public utilities and licensees subject to the commission's jurisdiction to keep currently and to maintain uniformly accounts and records of transactons which will aid the commission in the exercise of its regulatory functions and lay a foundation for the compilation of statistical and other data which will be useful in the administration of the Federal Power Act and for the purpose of securing information necessary and appropriate for recommending legislation.

"As compared with most systems of utility accounts now in effect, it is more definite and positive in its provisions and leaves less opportunity to the management for the exercise of judgment and discretion in the matter of substance of accounts and records. It provides for the keeping of accounts according to procedure which should result in making available to regulatory bodies, investors, and the interested public, vital information that has not always been readily obtainable heretofore.

"It requires systematic and complete accounting for transactions of every nature between or among associated companies, and lays the groundwork for uniform practice in accounting for replacements and maintenance charges, in respect to which the practice in the past has been particularly lacking in uniformity."

Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
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General Distributors
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LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
A CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE BANK

Condensed Statement of Condition June 30, 1936

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank	$ 80,994,422.26
Due from Banks	96,825,858.31
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies	492,485,465.58
State, County and Municipal Bonds	92,420,803.14
Other Bonds and Securities	57,033,721.87
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	2,505,000.00
Loans and Discounts	478,239,921.43
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	4,768,249.22
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults	34,741,587.61
Other Real Estate Owned	8,082,230.54
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills	17,971,949.80
Other Resources	479,431.65
TOTAL RESOURCES	$1,366,548,641.41

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 50,000,000.00
Surplus	33,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	18,595,129.59
Reserves	2,941,317.40
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills	18,597,404.79
DEPOSITS:	
Commercial $433,629,501.25	
Savings 809,285,288.38	1,242,914,789.63
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$1,366,548,641.41

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office of Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., and does not include the nine banking offices of the Bank of America (a California State Bank) under the same management.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM — 442 Banking Offices in 273 California Communities — MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORP.

China's Monopoly on Opium Yields $30,000,000 Yearly; Smuggling Adds to Problem

The following article by the Monitor's Shanghai correspondent is of particular interest in view of the attack by the United States at Geneva, June 29, on Japan's inadequate control of the drug traffic in the Orient.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Recent developments in China's narcotic drug situation leave most observers in a thoroughly mixed-up frame of mind concerning the issue of just where the National Government may be said to stand on suppressing opium.

At the present time Nanking's public position is all against opium, and frequent public statements are given out to show how the evil is to be wiped out within a definite term of a few years. Without a doubt, many public officials are sincere in their desire to do away with an evil which is recognized as weakening to the nation. But as with many other things in China, the issues are highly complicated.

The means of eventual suppression has been the establishment of a government monopoly said by the Anti-Opium Association to yield a net revenue of 100,000,000 Chinese dollars annually—about $30,000,000 in United States currency at present exchange.

Extra Fund

This income has never been mentioned in any budget and it is clearly affording a sort of "special fund" to be employed by the central authorities without any accounting. The value of such a large income to any dictatorial form of government is obvious, and the probability of its being voluntarily cut off in the neare future is deemed remote by critics of present policies.

Special complications are afforded by the Government's policy of employing former opium dealers to be administrative officials of the opium monopoly or "suppression" bureaus. Certainly these gentry have been efficient, from one point of view; they have made money for the Government and for themselves, whereas inexperienced people have had no great luck either way when they assumed such positions.

Derivatives Smuggled

But the integrity of such men is of course open to grave question, to put it mildly. One result is said to be that large quantities of such opium derivatives as morphine and heroin are being brought down the Yangtse in the center of opium blocks. The blocks are legal, they are brought by Government ships, but the derivatives are illegal and persons caught dealing in them or using them are subject to the death penalty.

This drastic legal position is offset by the official protection afforded, by the huge profits from dealing in such drugs, and—from the viewpoints of the users—by the relative great effect at low price, as compared with opium, as well as the quickness and east of use, whereas opium requires a degree of leisure together with special quarters. Opium, in other words, is better suited to "up-country" or rural use than to use in a speeded-up industrial community.

Forces Out Competition

Another peculiarly Oriental development is seen in the fact that smuggled drugs brought into North China from Manchoukuo and elsewhere by Koreans and Japanese are now said to be handled by the very officials who handle distribution of the government-monopolized narcotics. One would expect that smuggled goods would encounter trouble from the experienced authorities now working under the Government, but these latter are too sophisticated to become involved in any such crude procedure. They find it much more profitable to conduct the trade than to fight it.

Opium shops, in other words, can buy official opium at a relatively high price or smuggled opium at a lower price, and they can get them from the same officials. Shops which cannot are likely to fall on hard times. Six large shops recently closed because they could not get the smuggled product and could not compete with those which did.

Registry Makes Trouble

Registration of opium-smokers in the Shanghai area, ordered by the Government, has totaled about 30,000—many of the poorest class—whereas the total number of actual addicts is said to be between 100,000 and 150,000. Once one is registered, it is most essential (unless one has taken a cure) to buy regular quantities of opium from the monopoly dealers; otherwise it is said that the officials are likely to accuse the registered person of secretly obtaining non-official drugs.

There are several clinics conducted by the Government for cure of drug addicts, but they are much handicapped by lack of funds. They can accommodate a total of about 3000 patients. Supporters of the clinic theory say that psychology plays such a large part in cure that it is very detrimental to have any but the best clinics, for unless the patients are convinced they have had a real cure they will return to the drug.

Growth of the poppy has been halted in many areas where it was formerly prevalent, but these are mostly the areas of poor productivity. Szechuen and other remote districts are now the concentrated sources of legal supply, with Hankow, on the middle Yangtse, as entry port for the lower Yangtse areas. The Communists have been drastic in stamping out poppy cultivation where they have gained power. The Government now finds toleration of poppy growth a powerful weapon to keep certain remote military leaders in line, it is alleged.

Morgenthau Reports $4,400,000,000 Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

by its budget experts, the treasury chief explained. First, came a loss of nearly $500,000,000 as a result of the Supreme Court's overthrow of the processing tax. Second was the act of Congress directing immediate payment of the soldiers' bonus.

The Secretary listed the Government's debt at $33.778,543,493, which includes an increase of some $13,000.000.000 since President Roosevelt was inaugurated. Against the increased debt Mr. Morgenthau claimed an offset of $8,750,000,000 represented by the $2,700,000,000 Treasury balance in the general fund, the $2.000.000.000 of gold devaluation "profit" in the estabilization fund and "recoverable assets" of about $4,000.000.000 in loans to home owners, farmers, railroads, banks, insurance companies, states and cities.

Shortly before Mr. Morgenthau went on the air, John R. McCarl, the retiring Comptroller General, in a letter to his fellow-workers hit the "powerful and resourceful" forces which are seeking "broader administrative discretion and wider latitude in the spending of public moneys."

He admonished them, "it may appear at times that even Congress has deserted you, but don't give up—don't even be downhearted, just keep fighting for law observance and honesty in government."

Mr. McCarl foresaw the time "that a Congress will determine to resist importunings and resume control and direction of the uses of public moneys," and urged his former colleagues not to "fail that Congress." He told them "to that end it is of first importance that you do your full part toward maintaining and safeguarding the independence of the accounting system—independence from both executive branch and partisan political domination—as either would work its utter undoing."

DeValera Demands New Peace Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

Australian delegate declared. "We must rekindle that hope."

Mr. Bruce, the first of 15 listed speakers, asserted that effective sanctions against Italy would need military action, to which no one wants to resort.

He expressed "acute anxiety" over the present European political situation.

Uruguay Backs League

Agreeing that sanctions have failed and should be lifted, Alberto Guani of Uruguay told the delegates that the League system should be adapted to international realities.

He pledged Uruguay's co-operation with the "work for justice and peace to which all of the peoples on the American continent are devoted."

He referred in his speech to the insistence of Argentina that American nations should hold to the doctrine of non-recognition of territories acquired by force.

Conciliation Important

Repeated failure of the League's efforts to halt wars in which a great power was involved, said the Danish Foreign Minister, Dr. Peter Munch, suggests the League's real hope of achieving world peace lies in promoting conciliation between powers rather than arranging future combinations against an aggressor.

Efforts to revive world trade to "end a state of commercial war" would contribute to such political conciliation, he declared.

Dr. Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland, urging the abandonment of sanctions, alluded to the United States, Germany, and Japan and declared that no effort should be neglected to achieve League universality.

"If this universality is impossible," he said, "then we must seek new forms of collaboration with the great states outside the League if the League would hope to achieve its ideals."

Neither Side Pleased As League Powers Shun Negus' Sanctions Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, July 2—While delegates continue to pronounce discourses in the Assembly, it is abundantly clear that the appeal of the Negus is totally disregarded and that the lifting of sanctions is a foregone conclusion.

It is now arranged to hold a short meeting of the committee of 18, which co-ordinates sanctions, in order to register the general desire for their abandonment.

No Formal Resolution

What is particularly striking is the absence of a formal resolution on sanctions. Indeed speakers are inclined to avoid a direct pronouncement on the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and prefer to indulge in generalities. It is by implication rather than by clear statement that coercive measures are condemned on this occasion.

Few are those who, like Charles te Water of South Africa, still believe in their efficacy and castigate the League for its surrender to Italy. This painful opposition of South Africa to Britain is regarded as perhaps the most unfortunate outcome of the recent policy and is evidence of the repercussions which are being felt in every domain as a consequence of the ill-fated experiment.

Yet if the Negus obtains no material satisfaction it is still doubtful whether Italy will regard the proceedings here with an altogether favorable eye.

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, was unexpectedly strong on the point of not recognizing the new status of Ethiopia and of not absolving Italy of guilt, though careful not to commit his country or the League to a permanent course of action.

Argentina wants a declaration of policies but Britain confines itself to a declaration of immediate fact.

It is thought therefore that neither the South American states nor Italy can be pleased.

All or Nothing

Another point on which there is deep division within the League is the application of Article XVI in future. Neutral powers have resolved in effect that if the Covenant as a whole is not applied—that is to say, Article VIII which calls for disarmament and Article XIX which calls for revision—they cannot support Article XVI which calls for sanctions.

But despite French Premier Léon Blum's plea for disarmament, nobody believes that Italy or Germany will disarm, or that Russia, or even Britain, will reverse the process of rearmament now begun.

As for opening the door to revision, the Little Entente, despite the precedent of the Dardanelles, is adamant. It is also adamant on the need for retaining Article XVI and applying it more vigorously the next time.

Litvinoff Speaks Out

Maxim Litvinoff, U. S. S. R. Commissar for Foreign Affairs, plainly pointed to Germany as a menace. He did not disguise his fear of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and he demanded assurances of collective security. In plain language this means that even if neutrals and South American countries virtually contract out of the system there must remain in the heart of the League a military coalition of the powers against Germany.

Mr. Litvinoff voiced his confidence in the efficacy of the League machinery—if put into motion. He asserted that the Covenant is adequate, if Article XVI is fully utilized, to break any aggression. He added that the experience in the Italo-Ethiopian affair cannot contradict this fact, thus:

"Not only was the powerful mechanism of Article XVI not brought into play, but at the very outset there was a manifest striving to confine the action taken to the barest minimum. Even economic sanctions were limited in their scope and function, and even in this limited scope sanctions were not applied by all members of the League."

Indictment

Mr. Litvinoff pointed out that seven never applied the embargo on arms, eight refrained from financial measures, 10 never prohibited exports and 13 did not embargo imports.

Mr. Litvinoff concluded that "it is not in the imperfections of the Covenant that we must seek the cause of this failure."

He also opposed "making the League safe for aggressors" by changing the Covenant, insisting that it was the people who had to be educated up to the League idea. Among his proposals was a stronger definition of "aggressor," compulsory economic sanctions for members, all tied together with a network of regional pacts designed to back League decisions by military force. He insisted that not weakening of the League but its strengthening as an instrument of peace was called for.

That "Next Time" Fear

The menace of the "next time" seems to haunt the imagination of Europeans. In the present Assembly, Germany's shadow falls across every utterance. Those who want to put Article XVI aside and those who want it retained are alike dominated by the sentiment of its employment in a greater struggle and they wish to escape its commitments or to invoke it in their interests, in accordance with their political preoccupations and geographical situation.

Three Developments

The upshot is that: Firstly, sanctions are abolished; secondly, non-recognition of the accomplished fact is purely temporary; thirdly, reform of the Covenant divides the Leaguers into two camps and is therefore probably impossible.

The pro-German tend of recent Danzig incidents is a subject of discussion among Council members.

The Locarno powers hope to meet about July 21 at Brussels.

Danzig Sends Official To Talk With League

FREE CITY OF DANZIG, July 2 (AP)—The Danzig Government, surprised by a League of Nations tendency to discuss affairs in the Free State, today dispatched Dr. Arthur Karl Greiser, president of the Senate, to Geneva.

Officials were reluctant to discuss the attitude to be taken at Geneva until Albert Forster, local National Socialist leader, returns from consultations with his superiors in Berlin.

Last week Mr. Forster, in a statement, attacked the League and its high commissioner for Danzig, Sean Lester, as "superfluous."

Army Plans Huge Alaska Air Base

(Continued from Page 1)

been provided and the purpose of the survey is merely to enable preparation of detailed plans before a finl decision is made.

Provides for Huge Air Force

The fundamental defense strategy involved is that there should be main bases at key points sufficiently large and equipped to handle the 1000 plane G. H. Q. air force which the army is seeking to build up. With such bases this force could be rushed at a moment's notice in an emergency to the threatened zone. Such a base would consist of far more than what is popularly known as an airport.

There would be probably 20 different landing fields within a hundred mile radius of a central point where supplies, repair shops and control equipment would be located.

Near Center of Alaska

At present, it is contemplated to locate the base somewhere in the vicinity of Fairbanks—or very near in the center of Alaska. Such a point would provide the opportunity for land defense while at the same time poviding the air force with a jumping-off point from which it could attack any naval force moving toward the Pacific coast to the north of the Hawaiian Islands.

War Department spokesman point out that the base would have considerable value to civilian aviation as well as to national defenses. Should commercial aviation, they hold, ever develop the northern route from Alaska across the Bering Straits to Siberia the Fairbanks base would be the ideal Alaskan terminus.

46,180,000 at Work In U. S. During May

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 2

AFTER holding back employment figures for May nearly two weeks longer than usual, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, today reported a total of 46,180,000 gainfully at work during that month.

She gave as 30,950,000 the number in non-agricultural employment. There were 3,230,000 engaged in emergency projects financed with the aid of federal funds, and she estimated a total of about 12,000,000 agricultural workers.

The "non-agricultural" total was 4,640,000 higher than it was in May of 1933, she said, and 5,370,000 higher than it was at the low point of the depression in March of 1933.

Isador Lubin, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, added to Miss Perkins remarks that the present employment figure is "very close" to those for 1930.

Commercial Aviation In Northwest Curtails Service to Far Points

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 2—Simultaneous with the War Department announcement that a United States Army commission had been ordered to survey prospective sites for a huge military air base in Alaska as a key point in the nation's Pacific defenses, it was revealed here that commercial aviation in the northern territory was proceeding under greatly curtailed schedules.

Over Only One Route

Air transport services operated by the Pacific Alaska Airways, Inc., subsidiary of Pan American Airways system, have been covering only 1800 miles of line since May 1 under an economy program which the transport company holds was forced upon it by failure of Congress to provide sufficient postal subsidies to insure profitable operation. Previously the system served 3000 miles of line on its regular schedule.

Airplanes at present are flown only over the basic route connecting Juneau and Nome by way of White Horse and Fairbanks. Additional service is provided between Fairbanks and Livengood.

Officers of Pan-American Airways here emphasized that for three years the company had carried a heavy financial load in developing the Alaskan business and extending its operations into out-of-the-way places. After losses of $700,000, they said, a retrenchment program seemed desirable until such time as the system could be placed upon a sound economic basis.

Several smaller air lines operated by American companies were acquired by the Pan-American in 1932 as the nucleus of the present system. These were consolidated and improved, it was added, new equipment having been added to modernize the lines and provide entirely modern transportation into the far north.

Twin-motored planes placed in the Alaskan service last year reduced to seven hours the time between Juneau and Nome, replacing 34-day schedules required for surface travel and providing a four and one-half day service from New York City to the shores of the Bering Sea.

Flying above dog-sled trails that for generations have been the only means of reaching interior Alaska, airplanes in the North are able to accomplish in a single hour's flight what would otherwise require a full week of difficult travel.

Follow Klondike Trail

The 700-mile air route between Juneau and Fairbanks, chief interior city of the territory, follows the Klondike Trail to White Horse, Yukon Territory, to Tanana Crossing and thence into the center of Alaska. Airplanes skim over it in five hours in contrast to the five days required by older methods of getting about.

Two trans-Alaskan routes radiate from Juneau to bring the important mining and commercial areas of the territory within a few hours of its principal industrial city, but these have been curtailed rigidly under the new restricted schedules. Before operations were slashed, airlines provided a two-hour service to McGrath and a three-hour service to Flat in place of a week by surface travel. Over the lower Yukon route to Fairbanks, Nome is brought within four hours by airplanes which traverse the famous river, former schedules including stops at Tanana, Ruby, Nulato and Golovin.

Effecting the transition from "barnstorming" transportation by air, the Alaskan airways system has succeeded in establishing radio and weather stations over the main operating routes throughout the territory, besides constructing or improving terminal airports and intermediate fields.

Stressing that needs of Alaska demand continuance of commercial aviation there upon a regularly scheduled basis, officers of Pan-American Airways system said it was the company's intention to keep its chief lines in operation pending a solution to the financial problem.

Strategic Value

Meanwhile, opinion in aviation circles here held that ownership of the Alaskan system was of enormous strategic value to the company, which is engaged at present in developing an air route across the Pacific by way of the Hawaiian Islands, Midway Island, Guam and the Philippines. An air route through Alaska, the Aleutian Islands and Siberia is regarded as an alternate way to the Orient which the company might find useful in case the mid-Pacific line did not work out satisfactorily. Under other circumstances, the Alaskan-Aleutian route might be kept from a competing system.

Reports from Washington today indicated that one possible explanation why additional mail subsidies had not been provided for Pacific Alaska Airways lay in aversion of the Administration to increase the already large contracts of the parent company, which now receives well over $7,000,000 a year from the Government.

Deficit Symbolizes Roosevelt Failure to Balance Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

pluck the goose without making it squawk." In 1932 the national income out of which taxes are paid had dropped to $39,000,000,000 from double that figure in 1929, $81,000,000,000. The goose, in other words, had been thoroughly plucked by the depression. There was no possibility that Mr. Roosevelt could find any feathers until the shivering goose had put on a new covering.

Budgets are balanced by reducing expenses as well as by increasing revenue. Was there any hope along this route? Just as little. The pressure from an impoverished people was far greater than the pressure from a political program. Relief of the distressed had almost exhausted community chests and other charity resources. By acclamation, the job was put at the door of government.

Dual Budgetary System

So, Mr. Roosevelt evolved a dual budgetary system under which he saved the face of the platform makers of 1932 to the extent of restoring a balance between ordinary income and ordinary outgo and assumed the responsibilities of the greatest depression in history by creating an extraordinary relief budget which was financed by borrowed money.

The record of the deficit (in millions) as of June 30, every year is:

1931	$902
1932	3,148
1933	3,063
1934	3,989
1935	3,575
1936	4,723
Total	$19,400

Added to this total must be the deficit contemplated for the fiscal year upon which the Government has just embarked. On Jan. 1, the President gave some rough figures. They were approximate because the President postponed to a later date an estimate for relief expenditures. Other events in the shape of the legislative decision to prepay the veterans' bonus and the Supreme Court's invalidation of the AAA created even more fiscal confusion.

Estimate for Year

The relief appropriation now has been made. And Congress has passed a tax bill which is intended to offset the bonus prepayment and the additional costs of the substitute AAA. On April 30, Secretary Morgenthau estimated the deficit for 1936-37 at $2,700,000,000. Thus the seven year deficits will total (in millions):

Total (6 years)	$19,400
Deficit (1936-1937)	2,700
Total	$22,140

A total of the deficits by no means signifies additional public debt. Some expenditures have paid off, as well as increased, the public debt! This is due to the statutory requirement of the sinking fund. Then the Treasury is in the habit of carrying large amounts in cash, yesterday this "till money" amounted to $2,700 millions. Finally part of the profits accruing to the Treasury from the devaluation of the country's gold has been used to redeem debt. A comparison between the net debt on June 30, 1930, before the Treasury started to run into deficits, and June 30, 1936 is (in millions):

June 30, 1930	$15,650
June 30, 1936	31,000
Increase	$15,150

Money Lent to Banks

Even this figure does not represent a permanent addition to the public debt. As a contribution to recovery the United States government has gone into business on a huge scale. It has lent money to banks. It has bought stock in financial institutions. It has embarked upon a hundred and one ventures in return for which it holds securities or equities which Secretary Morgenthau is justified in regarding as potential assets available some day to the exchequer in redemption of public debt.

The last Treasury statement for the end of May gave the total equities at the huge sum of $4,347,000,000. There are more millions out in the shape of loans. Then there is the very real asset contained in the $2,000,000,000 held "under lock and key" in the stabilization fund. In a radio talk in August, 1934, the Secretary of the Treasury said that eventually this sum would go toward the defrayal of public debt, and he repeated the statement in his radio talk last night. Not so real an asset is the $1,000,000,000 or so that may be salvaged from the war debts; but an asset, nevertheless

Potential Liabilities

If the Treasury has potential assets, however, it also has potential liabilities. It has, for instance, guaranteed principal and interest on the bonds sold by the Home Loan banks and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. With this money these New Deal organizations lend mortgage money. If for any reason the home owners and farmers cannot pay on their mortgages, the organizations will be unable to pay on their bonds, and the Government will have to make good its guaranty. The same Treasury statement puts this total liability at $4,725,000,000. Indirect liabilities, moreover, are the millions of outstanding liabilities of the Federal Land banks, the implied underwriting of the country's commercial bank deposits by the FDIC, a volume of real estate loans by the FHA, etc.

The whole of this business is a gamble on the return of prosperity. Prosperity would pour billions back into the Government's coffers for the redemption of public debt out of New Deal ventures. Billions more would be added to the Government's debt if the recovery should not persist. Evaluation of Uncle Sam as the owner of banks, as a money lender, as a guarantor, as a realtor, and so forth, must await the winding-up process. Till then we have to be content with the figure of $15,000,000,000 as the net addition to the public debt arising out of deficit government.

The United States has obtained something for this great outlay. I am not thinking of the recoverable items. I am thinking of the impetus to the national economy obtained as the result of what has been called "pump priming." It has not been as great as it might have been. It has left problems which eventually might nullify all the benefits. To the fact of some impetus, however, the figure for national income testifies. This has gone up from 39,300,000,000 in 1932 to 53,900,000,000, an advance of 62 per cent.

How much of this is due to the New Deal and how much to natural recovery are questions over which experts and politicians will argue forever.

Roosevelt Claims all

Mr. Roosevelt claims all the increase for the ministrations of the New Deal. The rigidly orthodox deny him a nickel. The truth probably is midway between the two positions. Such a finding, indeed, is made in an expert study by Colm and Lehmann, New York economists. For the period from July, 1933, to December, 1935, these authorities estimate that "stimulating expenditures" were made by the Federal Government to the extent of $7,200,000,000. This is the amount of outlay, in other words, which did "priming" work. They conclude that the recovery now under way was initiated by public spending and that it is not possible to account for the extent of the recovery by the primary effects of such expenditures alone.

This filling out of national income furnishes the conditions allowing for a restoration of a balanced budget. Let us look at the revenue side. Better business, coupled with new taxes, are responsible for the following pickup in revenues (in millions):

	Revenues
1932	$2,006
1933	2,080
1934	3,116
1935	3,800
1936	4,116

Huge Gain in Revenue

Clearly the problem of the budget is no longer concentrated on the revenue side. The revenues that flowed into the Treasury's coffers for the fiscal year ended last Wednesday actually exceeded those collected in 1929! And yet the gap between income and outgo was as much as $4,763,000,000.

Much of this huge sum is, of course, represented by the prepayment of the veterans' bonus. This obscures the real budgetary situation because most of it was due in any case to be added to the national debt in 1945. The item accounted for $1,700,000,000. It will not appear in the budget again.

The recurring items which stick out among the national expenditures were enumerated last night by Secretary Morgenthau. Most of them could be subjected to the pruning knife.

If, with the advent of recovery in national income, the emergency agencies were wound up, a sizable sum no doubt would flow back into the Treasury. Unemployment relief even more urgently stands in need of new treatment. A good deal is to be said for the return of the responsibility to the states with a prorata grant by the Federal Government. Work relief, moreover, should be replaced by direct relief. Only by some such program can there be any approach to the paring of emergency expenditures as promised in the January, 1934 budget speech.

Two Schools of Thought

Two schools of thought have been in constant collision over the Federal Government's fiscal behavior since 1930:

1. Those who insist that a government should behave like an individual and square its current outgo with its current income, limiting its borrowing to anticipation of revenue. They are the rigid budget balancers.

2. Those who think of government as an entity apart from an individual in that it exists for service during the kind of emergency through which the country has passed. They are the elastic budget balancers, holding that the budget should be balanced over periods more nearly related to the business cycle than to a year of 12 months.

Lewis W. Douglas is the most notable exponent of the first school of thought. He selects a year of 12 months as the balancing period because of the need of imposing restraint upon fiscal irresponsibility. For the second school, to which the present writer has subscribed, the case for an elastic budget was put by Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report presented to Congress, Dec. 8, 1932. Mr. Mills said:

> In a period of deep depression, with the income of the people greatly reduced, with their buying power drastically curtailed, and with millions deprived of their earning capacity, it is not only unwise but impossible to bridge the gap in the budget entirely by increased taxation.

Deficits Held Unavoidable

Incidentally, the history of Treasury finances provides the evidence for the statement of Mr. Mills that deficits cannot be avoided during depression. In American history they have been a recurring phenomenon. But, till Mr. Roosevelt entered the Presidency with his deliberate unbalancing policy, deficits have been endured by the head of the state, e. g., Mr. Hoover, only under protest.

In behalf of the second school of thought, Mr. Mills is cited from the practical side of affairs, though he is reputed to be one of the profoundest students of the theory as well as practice of fiscal policy in the United States. On the purely theoretical side stands Prof E. R. A. Seligman, perhaps the greatest authority on taxation in the United States. He says:

> While a budget is annual, a budgetary balance is not necessarily restricted to a single year. The requirements of a balanced budget are substantially met if there is equilibrium after not too protracted period.

Rigid Control Demanded

The second school of budgetary thought, however, insists upon the maintenance of rigid control while the budget remains unbalanced. Planless unbalance means chaos and breeds inflation. That there has been no plan is indicated by contrasting the President's speech on Jan. 4, 1934 and Secretary Morgenthau's radio speech yesterday. The end of the sixth year last Wednesday, according to plan, should have witnessed some effort to wind up the unbalancing, and now there should have been a conscious effort directed toward the reduction of the public debt. Not a word as to this came from Mr. Morganthau last night.

The fault cannot be laid wholly at the White House door. Under the American system fiscal control is not focused in the Executive. In Congress is lodged an appropriating power which few other legislatures possess. We have witnessed the results since the country was launched upon deficit financing. Legislators, over the strong veto of the President, elected to prepay the face value of the veterans' bonus certificates, thereby making a present to the veterans of the difference between the present values of those certificates and their face value.

Congress Shares Blame

A year ago the effort to reduce the loans on cotton caused a riot in Congress. Two months ago, the President unavailingly tried to reduce the expenditure on the CCC. It is these events much more than the actual total of the public debt that should cause perturbation. For, as Prof. S. H. Slichter, quoted by Prof. R. M. Haig, in the current *Yale Review*, says:

> Deficit financing assumes that it is politically possible for the Government to take off emergency expenditures as business improves. This presupposes effective administrative and political controls on public spending. The United States is noteworthy, however for the absence of such controls. Certainly the experience of the last several years suggests that we are far from being ready politically for the policy of deficit financing.

The lack of any planned effort to restore equilibrium in the national accounts has given rise to two questions:

1. Can the Federal Government restore a balance in the budget?
2. Does the Administration want to do so?

Pressure Groups

The first question is raised by the alarming rise of a swarm of pressure groups. The new wards of state will resist any attempt to reduce emergency expenditures. A. A. Berle Jr., says that the motto of government should be: "Enough for your need but not a nickel for your pressure." Such a motto would restore the waning confidence of those who feel that the Federal government cannot control an unbalanced budget. A government with millions to spend becomes the target of special interests. And these are the enemies of that common interest which the fiscal policy of the government should serve and serve alone.

The second question has been raised because of the philosophy of over-all regulation of the country's economic activity which is so close to Mr. Roosevelt's heart. The Treasury and its emergency offshoots have become the vehicle of such regulation as a result of its deficit financing. Below are a few of the results.

1. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation not only has become the biggest bank in the world, but also has become the largest stockholder of other American banks, being the chief preferred stockholder in approximately 6000 banks, or about two fifths of the total number of incorporated institutions.

2. The borrower has swallowed the lender to such an extent that 40 per cent of the banks' deposits are now covered with bonds, most of them government bonds. Such a situation obviously ties up the solvency of the banking system with the credit standing of the Federal Government.

Control of Market

3. The Federal Government's control of its own borrowing market is also helped by two other developments:

(a) The Federal Government controls the rate of interest on the money it borrows because it controls the money supply. Since the "price" of money, like the price of any commodity responds to the law of supply and and demand, the Government's action decomes decisive in the selling of its bonds, which, being bought by the banks, are credited to the country's bank deposits, and thus add to money supplies.

(b) The Federal Government controls the borrowing market for its own bonds by market operations with the proceeds of the Stabilization Fund. Thereby it can "make" the market for new bond issues.

All these powers constitute the nucleus of that overall economic control which is held by so many to be the ultimate aim of the New Deal.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. An aggregation with five of the same letters in it should give the word "effervescence."

2. Nose, Lose, Loss, Lass, Bass, Bars, Ears; Ears, Bars, Bark, Back, Beck, Neck; Neck, Beck, Back, Bank, Bane, Mane; Mane, Bane, Bank, Back; Back, Tack, Talk, Tall, Tail; Tail, Tall, Talk, Tank, Tans, Tags, Lags, Legs; Legs, Logs, Loss, Lose Nose.

3. Eight pounds.

4. Continued, Unnoticed.

5. Big T's (Big Tease).

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HARVARD, MASS.—Abbotshield House, Bear Hill. Comfortable rooms, modern conveniences, $4 per day with meals. Tel. Harvard 87, Prop. Ellen Parkinson.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.—Attractively furnished rooms; summer guests; kitchen privileges; modern home, pleasantly and conveniently located, adult Christian Scientists preferred. Address Box 65

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BROOKLINE, Mass., 1055 Beacon St. Single or double rooms, meals optional. Moderate rates. Permanents or transients. Subway, Long 5837.

N. Y. C. (70th), 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Attractive, kitchenette, running water; redecorated, elevator transients; singles, doubles; $5-$7. (Endicott 2-3718)

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N. Y. C., 545 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1-D—Outside, newly decorated, shower, phone, $5; small room, running water, $3.50.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Rooms, private home, 45 Storer Avenue; rage; easy transportation; reasonable. MRS. WHEELER. Ph. Pelham 1507.

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COMPETENT, efficient, educated man with training and experience in casualty insurance, engineering, organization, sales, executive

IF MEN would consider not so much wherein they differ, as wherein they agree, there would be far less of uncharitableness and angry feeling in the world.
—ADDISON

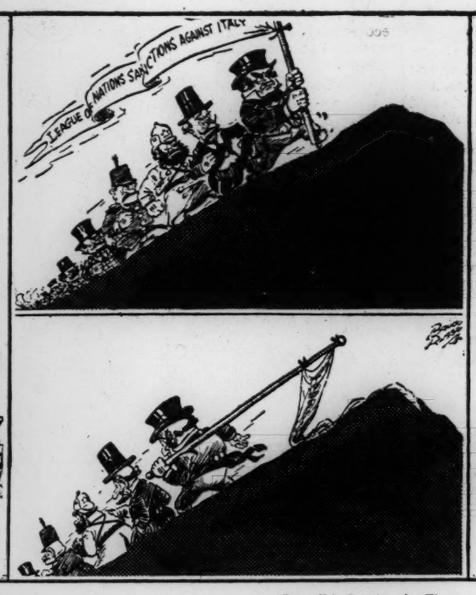
Daily Features

THIS I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity: I realize that patriotism is not enough; I must have no hatred or bitterness to anyone.
—NURSE CAVELL

Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier

The Platform the People Will Vote For or Against



—Russell in Los Angeles Times

"The King of France—"

—Thomas in Detroit News

The Land of Opportunity

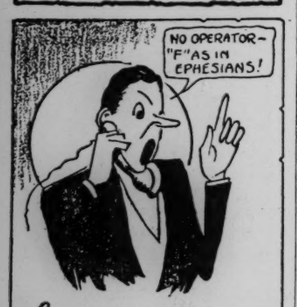
—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier

The New Deal's Latest Crop Control Problem

—Knox in Memphis Commercial Appeal

Under Way!

Worth Knowing



AN AVERAGE OF 16 TELEPHONE CALLS A MONTH ARE MADE BY EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD IN THE U.S.—THE AVERAGE IN EUROPE IS TWO CALLS A MONTH.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

FIVE letters of a kind go to make up one of the words in this crypt:

ZO ZMMSXMZQHNO VHQJ DHAX ND QJX YZKX PXQQXSY HO HQ YJNWPF MHAX QJX VNSF "XDDXSAXYBXOBX."

2. Letter Changing

WHAT experts the Letter-Changers are becoming. The MANE to TAIL in five moves published in last Saturday's Monitor brought this response from a Melrose Highlands, Mass., reader: "Why not four moves—Mane, Male, Tale, Tail, Tail? And speaking of horses, why not describe them in detail? For instance: change NOSE to EARS in six moves; EARS to NECK in five; NECK to MANE in five; MANE to BACK in three; BACK to TAIL in four; TAIL to LEGS in seven, and LEGS to NOSE in four?" Now, Puzzlers, there IS a puzzle!

3. What Does It Weigh?

A CHICKEN weighs two pounds and three fourths of its own weight besides. What does it weigh?

4. Letter Juggling

TRY juggling or transposing the nine letters below to form two different nine-letter words:

CDEINNOTU

5. Rebus

SEVERAL excellent rebuses come to hand from a Beaumont, Texas, reader, among them the following:

T T ,
This is what mother
Calls little brother.

Two words are represented. The verse gives a clue.

[Answers Appear Among Advertisements]

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Eggcup Game

THIS is a good sitting-down game which involves both fun and excitement and also a certain amount of finger-skill. It can be played by as many persons as you can place round your table.

Put an eggcup in the middle of the table and fill it with unused matches, heads uppermost. Each player in turn draws out a match and places it across the top of the other matches in the cup. He must keep any that fall on to the table; and the player who wins is the one with the fewest matches in his possession when they have all been drawn out of the cup.

The game grows very exciting when the matches that remain to be extracted are underneath the erection that has been built over them; and it is still more exciting if the players are first of all divided into two teams.—Mary E. T., Harrogate, Yorks., England.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

People, persons (J. F. E.)—The inquirer writes:

Please give an example of the proper use of *people* and *persons*. In speaking recently a woman said she "had known many people." Should she have said "persons"?

The word *people* has many uses; but when we think of it in connection with *persons*, instead of with *nation, race, tribe*, etc., we must regard it as "men and women collectively or indefinitely." For example, when we speak of "people" we think of a group; when we speak of "persons" we think of individuals. With these differences in mind, let us consider the following uses:

People say that Landon may win.
I heard two persons discussing the campaign.

All sorts of people were there.
The group consisted of six persons.

Of all people, I least expected to meet them.
There go the two persons I have been seeking.

Crowds of people came pouring out of the building.
I saw three persons come out.

People would be glad to lend on such security.
I have tried to borrow from three persons.

I was talking to some people last night.
My wife and two other persons heard my whistle.

Most people like a friendly slap on the back.
A committee of 12 persons was appointed.

People with work before them should not waste time.
I saw two persons working in the garden.

It might well be remembered, in addition, that the word *people* has brought with it down the years a slight flavor of commonness; for example, "the common people" is a phrase which has long been used to distinguish the masses from noble personages. Therefore, "people of their stamp" and "persons of their social station" refer to relatively low and high social orders, respectively.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hat Holders

A GIRL who insists that her closets look as attractive as her own room made a number of hat holders. She fitted a shelf to her closet door, on which she put the covered padded hat holders; and her hats were kept in order and easy to reach.

She told her brother that if he would make some shelfs, regulation door width, she would cover a number of hat stands, and he could start out in business for himself. Today both are kept busy. The young man has found his door shelf leads to requests for other closet appliances.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

What They Say

Confidence

"Confidence thrives only on honesty, on honor, on the sacredness of obligations, on faithful protection, and on unselfish performance."—*Franklin D. Roosevelt.*

Income Tax

"If all had to pay an income tax, no matter how small, they would have more interest in civil affairs. I believe they should."—*G. E. Raiguel.*

The Present Trend

"No one thinks of great American editors any more; everyone thinks of great sports writers, comic artists and columnists."—*Henry L. Mencken.*

For the Scrapbook

Harmony

Believe in God, and bid all knowledge God-speed; sooner or later the full harmony will reveal itself, and the discord and contradictions disappear.—*Professor Dana.*

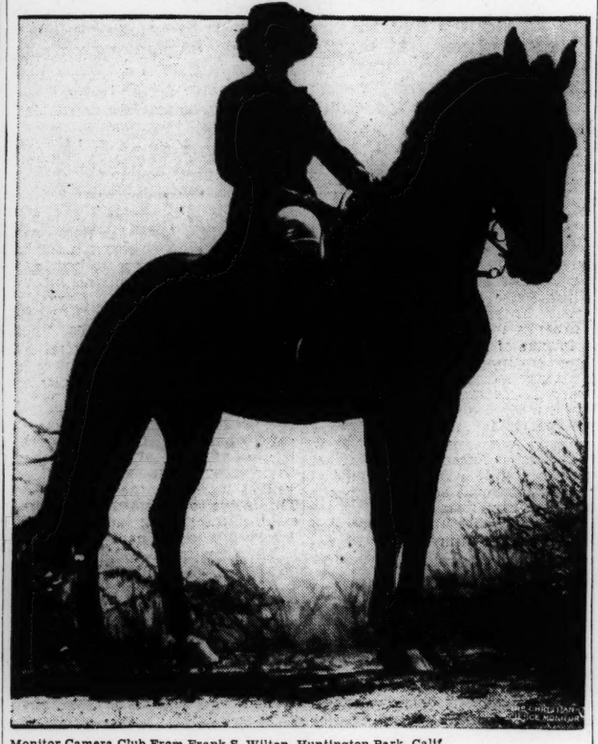
Words

Words are the material from which the architects and builders of thought construct their edifices. These may be mansions; they may be hovels.—*Norman S. Easterbrook.*

Literature a Mirror

The literature of an age is but the mirror of its prevalent tendencies.—*Nation.*

Summer Silhouette



Monitor Camera Club From Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif.

A Pause on the Bridle Path

Brevities

London Opinion: It seems that a London man has had the same umbrella for 39 years. Since 1920 he has fearlessly dined at the restaurant where he obtained it.

Des Moines Register: The editor of a woman's magazine says women like direct statements. Something simple and comprehensive, like, "all right, all right, buy the coat."

Dunbar's Phoenix (Ariz.) Weekly: What this country really needs is some thoroughly inefficient tax collectors.

St. Louis Star-Times: Nothing changes except the details. The people who buy unlisted securities used to spend their money for lightning rods.

Punch: Perfumed notepaper has been obtainable, but there is no truth in the rumor that letters sent out from inspectors of taxes are impregnated with a slight odor of forget-me-not.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Americans are curious people. They talk about starting an anti-noise campaign just when a Presidential election is coming on.

Jacksonville Times-Union: Why can't those Europeans live as one big family? asks the Toledo Blade. They do live as some big families.

Detroit Free Press: Cranks, rogues, and whiners are the ones you see and hear. The others are busy doing the world's work.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Parliamentarian

Question: A local Parent-Teacher Association named a committee of five to nominate officers for the ensuing year. In accord with the by-laws, a meeting was called by the chairman from their own number.

Should the parliamentarian have remained?

After the appointing of their own chairman was the work of the parliamentarian completed?

Answer: The presence of the parliamentarian, if not objected to, was permissible. If objection were made, a majority vote would grant permission, unless prohibited in by-laws. Of course, the parliamentarian, even though present, could take no further part in the deliberations, since that is reserved for members only.

Daily Anecdote

Attention, Young Writers!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ON RETURNING from Venice, where he had been Consul for four years, William Dean Howells met a Boston publisher, with whom he frequently played shuffleboard or strolled the liner's decks. The two enjoyed many interesting conversations.

One day Howells remarked that he was bringing over a manuscript on Venetian life.

Jokingly the publisher remarked that his firm would bring it out. Without a moment's hesitation the manuscript was turned over to him. . . . It was published in 1866 under the title of "Venetian Life."

It may well be said that this was the start of Howell's successful literary career.

Men

MEN at some time are masters of their fates:
The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
—*Shakespeare.*

In Lighter Vein

My, My!

He had got a job as collector for a gas company.

"Take this master key and go round and empty all the coin boxes; get all the pennies and shillings," said the manager.

Three weeks later he walked into the office. "Can I have another key?" "I've lost t'other one."

"Certainly," replied the manager. "But where have you been all this time? The cashier has stopped late every Friday night, expecting you to come for your wages."

"Great guns!" exclaimed the collector, beaming broadly. "Do I get wages as well?"—*Montreal Star.*

Sure Sign

Teacher (to pupil): "Well, Billie, if you have two-and-six in your left pocket and four-and-six in your right, what must you have?"

Witty Pupil: "Please, sir, somebody else's trousers on."—*Sun News Pictorial* (Melbourne).

In Advance

New Boarder: "When I left my last boarding place the landlady wept."

Landlady: "Well, I won't. I always collect in advance."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Hey! That Man Is In Again!

Customer: "What colors have you in window blinds?"

Clerk: "Window blinds are all shades, madam."

—Tit-Bits

Mate: "Did ye hear me shout 'All hands on deck'?"

New Man: "Yus; that's 'ow I got 'em trod on."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

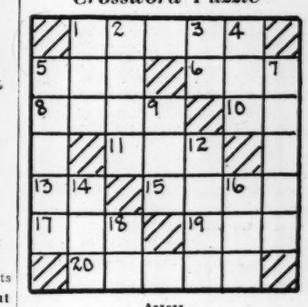
ONE day last winter, when the writer was in a bakery making some purchases, an elderly little lady came in. She was very shabby; but when the manager of the shop saw her, she got up from her desk and smiled at her, then went to a back room and fetched a well-filled box, which she tied nicely and handed to the little woman. The other then placed a penny on the counter.

The manager took the penny and said, "Thank you. Come in again."

When asked what it all meant, the manager said that the elderly customer thought she was paying for what she received, and so felt free to come whenever she needed more.

It was a cold day, but the observer went out of the store feeling warmed from this simple, friendly transaction in the business world.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Benefit
5. For
6. Minute mark
8. Assist
10. Pronoun
11. Unit of work
13. Negation
15. Long ago
17. Female sheep
19. Beaten track
20. Prussian city

Down

1. Land measure
2. Rodent
3. Fish
4. Neap
5. Element of speech
7. Doctrine
9. Peep
12. Pierce
14. Be indebted to
16. Hasten
18. Printer's measure

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

A Grain of Mustard Seed

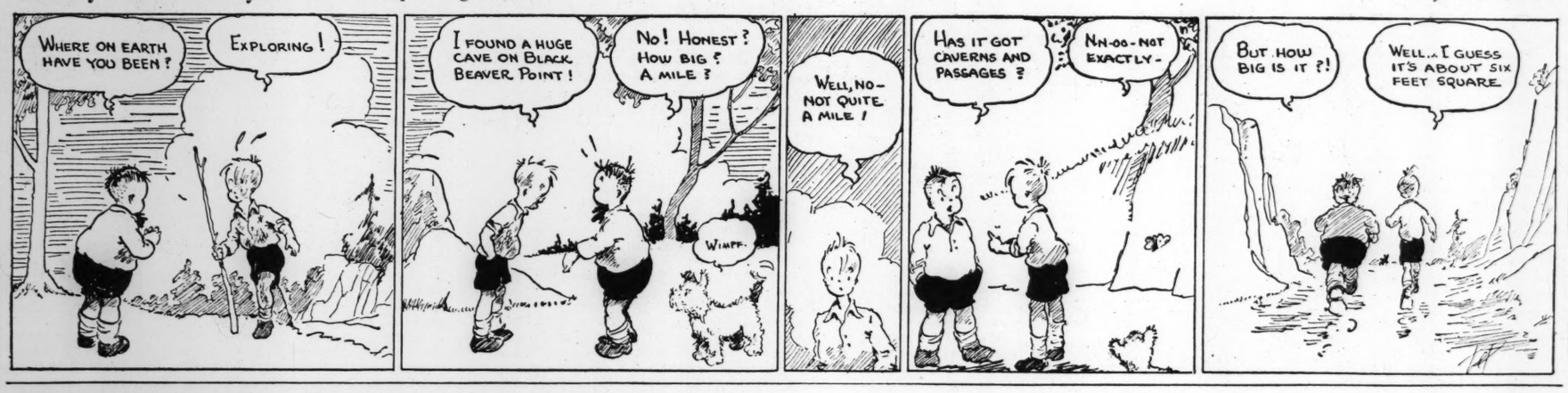
IN MARK 4:30-32 and other passages, Christ Jesus compares the growth of the kingdom of heaven to the amazingly swift development of the mustard seed into a sizable bush or tree. The smallness of the mustard seed when compared with the size of the plant, which, when cultivated in rich ground, often reaches a height of some ten or twelve feet, was proverbial in the Jewish Talmud.

Though the reference to it as a tree (Luke 13:19, etc.) may sound somewhat strange to western ears, this is entirely in accord with Oriental idiom; for even plants which are only a few inches in height are often thus described (cf. Hastings: Bible Dictionary: Vol. iii, p. 463).

The mention of the mustard as "greater than all herbs" (Mark 4:32) would seem to confirm the generally accepted view that it was only a "tree" in this special sense of an unusually large "herb" or "plant," despite the reference to its "branches."

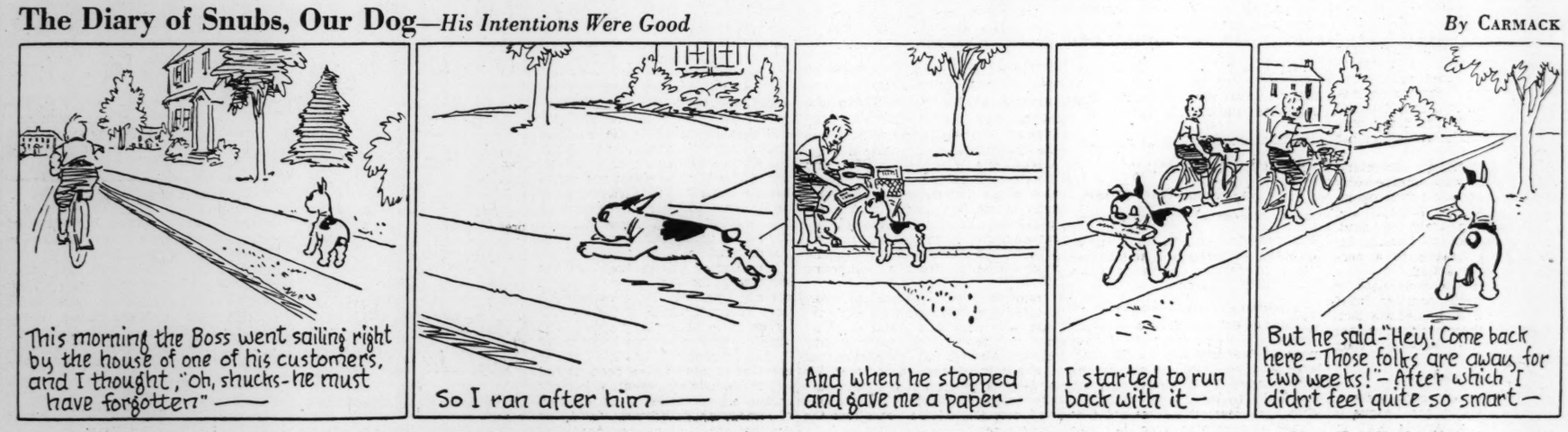
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Exploring a Cave*

By LE PELLEY


WHERE ON EARTH HAVE YOU BEEN?
EXPLORING!
I FOUND A HUGE CAVE ON BLACK BEAVER POINT!
No! HONEST? HOW BIG? A MILE?
WELL, NO-NOT QUITE A MILE!
HAS IT GOT CAVERNS AND PASSAGES?
NN-OO-NOT EXACTLY-
BUT HOW BIG IS IT?!
WELL... I GUESS IT'S ABOUT SIX FEET SQUARE
WIMPY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Intentions Were Good*

By CARMACK


This morning the Boss went sailing right by the house of one of his customers, and I thought, "Oh, shucks-he must have forgotten" —
So I ran after him —
And when he stopped and gave me a paper—
I started to run back with it—
But he said-"Hey! Come back here-Those folks are away for two weeks!"-After which I didn't feel quite so smart—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Million to Spend

SOME men acquire nothing but fortunes. Others acquire perspective with the pelf. One who not only earned but learned has authorized the Atlantic Monthly to offer $1000 for the best advice on how most usefully to bequeath $1,000,000. This part of his fortune will remain after old friends and distant relatives, the only claimants on his funds, have been properly remembered.

Only the superficial and the selfish find fortunes easy to dissipate. Already a dozen suggestions have offered themselves to this millionaire. But with a quiet carefulness and intellectual humility that must have contributed much to the amassing of his material wealth, he postpones his decision until others shall help him to increase another form of wealth: knowledge of men's needs, and imagination to reach them.

The man without a million may wonder at the hesitancy of this more fortunate neighbor, for signs of need and want abound today. Yet so do efforts to meet those needs in the ordinary way abound, and frequently fail of more than temporary benefit. This no doubt is one of the factors complicating the problem for the man *with* a million.

Another complication—self-imposed—arises from his desire to use it for the benefit of his own community; a city of 100,000, well situated, well equipped, surrounded by rich farm land, with good schools, parks and playgrounds, and even an art gallery. He feels that the people among whom he made his money have a special claim to it. Which is true, but only in part. If he could measure the distances his dollars have traveled to him, if he saw the brown hands, the yellow hands, as well as the white hands that worked in far places to complete the economic structure on which the vines of his private wealth have climbed so fruitfully, he might be surprised at the extensiveness of this thing he thinks of as the community that contributed to his wealth.

But granted that a desire to benefit or beautify the place where one has lived and prospered is worthy enough to bar arguments about the economic interdependence of the world of 1936—how might a man do something with a fortune that has not already been done?

Well, has anyone ever attempted to seek out the many human beings who worked for him through the years when their toil and his ability were building a fortune? And has he ever said to each one he could find: "This is the additional worth of your work, which it was of course impossible for me to assess finally until now"? And thereupon paid them a fair part of the margin of gain above their wages which turned out to be too much for one man's use?

That of course would require more exertion than setting up, with the aid of many lawyers, a trust fund for usual purposes. But perhaps it would be more profitable for the benefactor. What interviews he would have with men he had not seen these many years! What stories of success, of self-mastery, of brave fights against overwhelming odds he might add to his treasures of experience!

Such indeed as to refute the contention of Palladas that "You gather wealth by spending time, but you cannot pile up a heavier measure of life." Individuals often find a more abundant human life by sharing tactfully and sympathetically the hopes and problems in other human lives. "Superfluous wealth," says Thoreau, "can buy superfluities only." Unless, one might add, the thought which Farquhar offers in "The Beaux' Stratagem" is well heeded: "We have heads to get money, and hearts to spend it."

Britain Looks at Nationalization

AMONG measures on which the British Government is expending effort is one which would provide for the "unification" of the coal mining royalties. For ownership and direction by some 4000 private persons will be substituted ownership and direction by the state—in other words, briefly, "socialization."

This from a Government which is predominantly Conservative. And this is only the latest of a series of measures, taken or supported by Conservatives in recent years, which are essentially Socialist in character, among them the establishment of a national board which controls transmission of electricity; of a transport board set up to control Greater London traffic; and of the British Broadcasting Corporation. They might add that the tight grip which the present Minister of Agriculture has fastened on British farming is socialistic in character. Nor is this all. Prominent Conservative Members of Parliament have lately been bringing forward schemes of social reconstruction to tighten state control over industry. How does all this differ from Socialism?

In Britain certainly the word "Socialism" has lost some of its sting. It is no longer persuasive to British voters for anyone to say that because a measure is socialistic it is therefore bad. There are few if any British politicians ready to say no Socialism is good.

Have party battle cries, then, a distinction without a difference? Or ought we to say the question is one of degree, one side wanting more nationalization, the other less?

In the accommodating circumstances of British politics, that is what it has amounted to in the past. But that is not all it amounts to today. The Socialist program, as explained by its more extreme exponents, does not admit of degrees. It demands a complete break with the capitalist tradition. The aim is to establish the complete Socialist state in one swift legislative act, and to sweep away private ownership in banking, transport and key industries forthwith.

Such measures are not desired by the more moderate and more practical Socialists of the Labor Party. But they have never completely repudiated those who have advocated them. They have not ventured to offend their own left-wing friends by rejecting a policy which is logically implicit in their own premises. For that reason no one can say with certainty what a Socialist Government with a big majority would do, and Socialism in the minds of many is synonymous with uncertainty, risk, foolhardiness, adventure.

The British people are strongly disposed to prefer the evil they know to the evil they know not of. The confusion created by an ambiguous word, which may mean little or may mean much, has again and again deprived the Labor Party of adherents it would otherwise have won.

Another Road to Peace?

AS SIR NORMAN ANGELL points out, the ability of the law to restrain crime lies in the foreknowledge of people that the law will certainly be applied to lawbreakers. By a sad inversion, this sound assumption is now being confirmed by the League of Nations' embarrassment over Ethiopia's plight. Premier Mussolini's aggression in Africa was predicated on what now turns out to be fairly accurate guesswork that the League law would not really be applied to his violation of the Covenant.

Two speakers before the League Assembly which heard Haile Selassie's discomfiting question—"What answer shall I take back to my people whom you have promised to defend?"—put the matter clearly. Charles te Water, South African delegate, interpreted the nations' surrender of their League trust not as impotence, but as "a simple denial of their ability to bear the sacrifices of its fulfillment." And Maxim Litvinoff, enumerating the reservations which so-called sanctionist countries had made in applying Art. XVI, summed up the failure of the law as due to the nations' hesitancy in administering sanctions.

As regrettable as may be the League's failure to establish in the world the foreknowledge which is necessary to security under law, to dwell longer on it would be fruitless. Those who are determined that the ideal of collective security shall not perish see two paths opening before them.

One leads to a League shorn of coercive powers, existing as a forum of international discussion, and possibly as an instrument of adjustment of disputes whenever adjustment can be reached through mere debate. The other climbs the somewhat rocky hill to a League based not only on exchange of views on international matters, but based also on people's willingness to share responsibility for maintaining world law in the same manner as national and community law is now successfully maintained.

Along this path the proposals for localizing responsibility for world peace through regional pacts must be examined. Only through alert insistence on the maintenance of open diplomacy and of League authority over all regional pact-making would such policy be safeguarded from declining into a mere system of blocs and alliances. The proposals for regional pacts also lack some of the high moral tone of those declarations which made peace the whole world's business, and the defense of small nations the concern of great powers whether the small nations were buffer states or not.

But they might at least lay down such rules for co-operation as would command obedience not only through those moral appeals which nations have shown themselves unwilling or unable to observe, but through the necessities of national self-interest which nations never knowingly overlook.

At any rate, these now appear to be the choices: The abandonment of all immediate hope for giving force to world law, or the buttressing of that law with such arrangements for its enforcement as nations might be willing to carry out.

Hats Off!

A SALUTE to the Boy Scouts. Thirty of them faced a camp director and a State Fire Investigator in California. Firecrackers, tossed from a truck, were responsible for a disastrous fire which swept across 16,000 acres of grazing land with resultant loss estimated at $30,000.

"Fellows, a Scout's honor is his bond," the camp director began. "You know the Scout oath. I want to remind you of that oath and to ask how many of you boys threw firecrackers out of that truck." Sixteen boys stepped forward, scared of the consequences which may await them in the Berkeley Juvenile Court, but more scared of scarring the Boy Scouts' code of honor. Physical courage is sometimes fine, sometimes spectacular. Moral courage has deeper roots and grows higher,

North of Manhattan

Book News of the Day

CURIOSITY has often been condemned as unworthy a careful man's indulgence, yet Carl Carmer makes no apologies for his. During the two years since his dramatic discovery that "stars fell on Alabama," he has been tramping up and down and across his native New York State with, admittedly, curiosity as his prime incentive. We think that few will object. For Mr. Carmer's is a provocative curiosity which produces important results for other people's delectation. Indeed it has produced his new book, LISTEN FOR A LONESOME DRUM (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3).

No stars, so far as anyone knows, have fallen on New York State—at least, none north of Manhattan; but the reader does not miss them, because Mr. Carmer is so generous a disposer of gifts in general. One begins to ask: Are all the forty-eight states of the Union as fascinating as these two that have now been explored by one young, curious American?

This reviewer was not at the outset entirely persuaded that Alabama is as utterly individual as represented by the author; yet now here is the phenomenon repeated, and New York, apart from its association with America's largest city, turns out to be startlingly original, too. Perhaps the secret is that Mr. Carmer is so deeply interested in people; his curiosity about them is limitless, but invariably kind, wholesome and warm with understanding. His style is natural and vigorous, so much so that it carries along unresistingly even a surfeited reviewer.

There is much in this book to cause wonder. It is not alone those rounded, rolling hills and slim, green-banded Finger Lakes which pattern the dusk with silver; not alone farmers in the Bristol hills where are "forgotten farmland, lost orchards, long-unused wells, unpeopled houses." No. There is far more than this—matters which cut deeper.

Conspicuously, there is the fact that Mr. Carmer found, "across the entire

Drawing by Baldridge, reproduced from LISTEN FOR A LONESOME DRUM

...mmands the Valley of the Genesee

breadth of York State, undeviating, a hilly strip scarcely twenty-five miles wide" which "invited the world's wonder"; by which he means to say that in this section "from east of Albany to west of Buffalo" there have taken place happenings which have sometimes frightened, sometimes comforted men temporarily. There Mother Ann Lee saw visions which resulted in her establishment of the Shaker Colony; there Joseph Smith had strange adventures out of which grew the religion of the Latter-Day Saints; there were the Millerites who confidently prepared for the end of the world; Jemima Wilkinson, the Fox Sisters and the Spiritualists. Much of this will prove repellent reading, sinister and disturbing; yet one remembers cheerfully the portrait of the pink-cheeked, straight-backed little Shaker sister of ninety-two whose faith remained so stanch.

A few of these pages, then, one might well spare, as well as certain vulgarities which creep too often into this author's pages; for Mr. Carmer has perhaps reflected too readily the coarseness of some of the characters he portrays. Take it all in all, one is not surprised that he, of the keen ear and the quick intelligence, heard sometimes the dull beat of those upstate drums. People attribute the sound to different causes; but they all hear them now and then—"a recurrent liquid note—as if the hollow of the drum on which it is beaten were partly filled with water—and it dies away gradually as though the distant drummer had moved still further away, had passed a summit and begun a descent on the other side."

M. W.

Lake Ladoga to Leningrad by Steamer

CHARLES DICKENS discovered when he visited America almost a hundred years ago that voyages on river steamers provide an insight into the life and customs of a continental area which even a prolonged stay in larger cities cannot afford. We were reminded of Dickens's provocative "American Notes" as we traveled recently by steamer from Petrozavodsk, in the Karelian Soviet Republic, through lakes and rivers to Leningrad.

In some respects, Soviet Russia in 1936 is not unlike America in 1840; another continental area is being developed in a great rush, with much crudity and confusion, with some brutality, but with immense human energy and enthusiasm. One sees this more clearly when one leaves the beaten tourist track for this region of log-cabin villages, springing into new life from industrial development.

When we inquired about this voyage, we were assured that the steamer was "very cultural," a phrase in vogue among Soviet citizens to describe cleanliness and order. And when we came aboard in the placid harbor of Petrozavodsk Bay, we found that the boat was indeed scrupulously scrubbed and newly painted. The shy little captain, who was a sailor on this same steamer before the revolution, introduced himself and hoped we would have a pleasant trip.

* * *

An elderly steward of the old school presided over the small first-class cabin, with its two large tables, and asked us if we desired dinner. He informed us that we might have beefsteak or ham and eggs, brown bread and butter, fresh caviare, and tea with lemon. Our dinner came with surprising promptitude, set out on silver platters, and the steward handed us linen napkins and served us with reminiscent flourishes. We looked at each other, murmuring, "Very cultural indeed." In reply to our questions the steward told us that he and the table service alike were survivals of the old regime.

When we retired to our four-berth cabin we discovered the beds had not been made up. The embarrassed steward explained that the steamer had no bedding, even for first-class. "Why is that?" we asked, and he replied: "It just happens to be so." So we slept for two nights wrapped in our overcoats. In the middle of the first night a quiet little man joined us, smelling strongly of horses, who said he had traveled for 200 miles on horseback to catch the steamer. He climbed up on his hard shelf and in five minutes was fast asleep. All next day he read a pamphlet entitled, "Possible Variations From the Communist Party Line."

* * *

For forty-eight hours we traversed the smooth waters of Lakes Onega and Ladoga, the two largest lakes in Europe, connected by the Marinsky Canal and the River Svir. We stopped at dozens of villages and towns, some still somnolent but others bustling and noisy. All were built of logs from near-by forests. Hundreds of third-class passengers came and went, sleeping on deck, stretched out on boxes and bags. Only those traveling first and second class found shelter from the rain which began to fall on the second day. But everybody seemed cheerful, even when thoroughly soaked through, and men, women and children munched their black bread contentedly.

One group was an exception to the prevailing cheer. We found them on the boat deck one morning; they had come on during the night. These were prisoners, being shifted to a new place of forced labor. A single guard with a rifle stood over them. But they gave him no trouble; they were unnaturally quiet. The other passengers ignored them completely; we seemed to be the only ones who even glanced at them. Their faces were not those of criminals; apparently they were political prisoners.

The other first-class passengers were all government employees of one sort or another, and most of them were going somewhere to a "conference." One talkative village girl, secretary to a judge, had received a trip to Leningrad as a premium for good work. She had never visited a city before, but insisted her home town was "as good as Leningrad." However, when our steamer turned from Lake Ladoga into the mighty Neva River, and the stately buildings of the old capital began to appear, her eyes grew ever rounder, and her chatter ceased.

D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Is Youth Being Exploited?

By Frank L. Perrin

WHILE the vast majority of students in schools and colleges are enjoying the annual summer vacation, many of the teachers and instructors have been continuing intensive studies and surveying their work at the meetings of the National Education Association held in Portland, Ore. Removed from their classrooms and lecture halls, in an environment entirely harmonious, and in sympathetic touch with those committed to a like high-minded purpose, solutions may be found to perplexing problems. Sometimes we lose the true perspective. Continued close contact with our work dims our vision and emphasizes the prosaic. It is well to get away from office, schoolroom, or even home, for a little while.

So it has been possible, apparently, for those at Portland to observe somewhat more objectively the course pursued, the hindering influences along the way, and the goal or result to be attained. There come times, no doubt, when the thought of failure or despair insinuates itself. Youth seems, on occasion, to seek to immunize itself from what maturity deems helpful or protective influences. We have heard and read much in recent years of what has been termed the independence, and even the callousness, of modern boys and girls. I have not discovered the existence, in schools and colleges, of such an attitude of thought, or of its manifestation. I believe youth is searching, thoughtfully and seriously, for a better and perhaps a newer way, but that way does not lead, necessarily, in the direction which many of their elders have been led to dread and to fear.

* * *

In the opinion of Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, a speaker at the convention of educators, American youth is being "mercilessly exploited by the social racketeers." These racketeers, he declared, are telling the youth that America is not the fair land of hope and opportunity that, always and everywhere, it has been pictured as being. To some, in recent years, it may have seemed that opportunity was lacking, and that happiness could not be attained or progress realized. There have been dark sides to the picture. But it is true that the shadows have been emphasized, perhaps purposely, by those who would persuade all of us to believe that democracy in government and freedom of initiative have failed to fulfill those promises upon which preceding generations had relied.

Dr. Sproul, a keen and thoughtful observer, has come to the point where he is inclined to doubt the correctness of his own sense of hearing. "I cannot be sure," he says, "that youth is making an appeal, even though I hear a clamor of voices claiming to speak in youth's name." Thus persuaded, he offers the reassurance that there awaits those who continue to seek with courage the answer of America to her youth. It must be, as it has always been, the pledge of abundant life, ordered liberty, and the right to pursue happiness with some prospect of attaining it.

There is no new recipe, no secret formula found by social politicians of some near or remote land. The way of finding the answer to youth's pertinent query and the means of insuring the attainment of youth's true ideal are, Dr. Sproul assures us, "just what they have always been—freedom and tolerance for the individual, regard for the rights of minorities, an intelligent sense of responsibility for the common welfare, respect for law and love of peace—the ways and means of democracy."

* * *

But the inspiring and ordered side of the picture cannot be shown, according to another speaker, John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, without showing the obverse side. By proper contrast alone can the lesson be taught, in his opinion. Thus there is opened, or may be opened, a wide and disclosing doorway. Those who would teach convincingly must be prepared and armed to repel cunning and cleverly planned attack. The philosophy of discontent is not without its adept and convincing advocates. Many of these have already found their way into the inner chambers. They are boring from within. It must be agreed that they should not be among those chosen to present an objective and unbiased view to those anxious and willing to be taught aright and capable of reaching, when thus taught, a correct and truly helpful decision.

There is that work of purging which must be done if what is sought by the two speakers referred to is to be achieved and realized. There is not room for a school of subversive thought in American institutions.

The Wide Horizon

A Brief for the Bar

(Excerpts From an Address to the Graduating Class of the Albany, N. Y., Law School)

By William L. Ransom
President, American Bar Association

JUST now there is a determined effort to create the impression that there is some defect, some hiatus, in the American form of government, because there are some things which the courts have held that neither the Federal Government nor the state governments can do as to the individual citizen. This is pictured as a defect and a danger, whereas Americans had long supposed that it was the deliberate design of the founders of free America, one of the priceless virtues of our form of government.

Now there is a claim that state governments have been invaded and rendered powerless, because the United States Supreme Court has affirmed a decision of the New York Court of Appeals, which held invalid a New York state statute fixing the wages of adult women in industry. I do not see how state powers are nullified by a federal decision sustaining the view taken, as to a state law, by the highest court of the State of New York. The Court of Appeals of New York gave its construction and interpretation of the statute enacted by the Legislature of the State of New York, and held that the state statute as so interpreted by it went beyond the limits of what the state government could do in abridging the rights and freedom of adult women. The Supreme Court of the United States was bound by the state court's interpretation of the state statute, and agreed with the state court that the statute as so construed was contrary to constitutional right. I see in that no impairment of state sovereignty, no breakdown of government or defect in government. The New York Court of Appeals did not, as I understand it, hold that a valid law on the subject of minimum wages for women in industry could not be enacted in New York.

* * *

Nor should we be unduly alarmed by the complaint that there are things which neither the federal nor the state governments can do by way of legislation, by mere legislative majorities under executive propulsion. We cannot be ready to accept the idea that government must have the power to do *anything it sees fit* to the individual citizen and his rights and liberties, and that a defect or hiatus exists in government if there is any limitation on what the Legislature and the executive can do. So long as liberty and individual rights have any force or reality in this country, there must of necessity be a "twilight zone," an area which government cannot invade, a domain of economic and personal freedom which neither state nor nation can take away.

This is not a "defect" in the powers of government; it was the deliberate plan of the founders of the Republic. In the constitutions of the states, even before there was a Constitution of the United States, this doctrine of rights and liberties inviolable by government was written. When the Constitution of the United States was submitted for ratification, the Bill of Rights was added as a condition of ratification. The Fifth Amendment imposed the requirement of due process on action of the Federal Government; many years later, the Fourteenth Amendment set up a like limitation on action of the state governments.

The need for some "twilight zone" inviolable by government, state as well as federal, cannot be disputed. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, freedom from arrest without due process, freedom from arbitrary invasion of homes and personal affairs, freedom from the taking of property without due process of law—such rights as these must remain secure against invasion and violation by any branch of government. Some further questions may warrant reconsideration from time to time by the people, particularly as to the limitations on state powers in relation to industry in the light of changed conditions.

* *

Beyond a doubt, Jefferson and Madison, and even Hamilton, never intended to give to government the power to fix the wages at which a man may work or the price at which he may sell his goods. That was deemed an invasion of individual rights and liberties. But as the units of industry grew larger, trades unions were formed to give workingmen a greater equality in wage bargaining. More recently, the industrial or vertical unions have been formed to end the bargaining concept and exert political pressure for legislative fixation of wages, hours and conditions of labor.

It would not be consistent with the American form of government that European methods of governmental fixation of wages, prices, and almost every detail of life, should be read into the Constitution, unless and until the people deliberately decide that they prefer the European system. Thus far the Courts of New York have upheld the American ideal of liberty under law, and the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the decision of the New York Court of Appeals. The issue should go to the people, where it belongs, and should not be dealt with through an effort to read into the Constitution new concepts and constructions which would keep the issue away from the people of the states.